The Chicago Tribune.

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STATE LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Chicago Land Condemnation Bill in the House.

Lengthy Debate in the House on the Revenue Bill.

The State Officers' Salary Bill Passed in the Senate.

Adverse Report from the House Committee on the Senate Insurance Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—The House Committee on Fees and Salaries met last night, and, following in the wake of the Senate, decided to divide counties into three classes—all under 20,000, between 20,000 and 70,000, and over 70,000. A minority report will be submitted, however, providing for one scale of fees all over the State. They meet to-night to decide upon the fees. The Senate Committee worked last night on the fees of Justices of the Peace. Both committees will agree, doubtless, to allow a person who has been charged an illegal fee to bring action before a Justice of the Peace and to recover to the amount of about $10.

INSURANCE.

The House Insurance Committee met yesterday evening, and decided to report adversely on the Senate bill, making the reports of the Auditor, relative to insurance companies, *prima facie* evidence in courts. They also decided to fix the paid up capital of city insurance companies at $200,000 instead of $150,000, as the bill originally provided, and to prohibit the carrying on of business by mutual, fire, or marine insurance companies. An effort will be made in the committee to abolish the provision requiring foreign companies to make deposits; and also to do away with the whole system of State supervision.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE LAND.

This morning the House passed, by a decided vote, Mr. Phelps' bill giving the General Government power to purchase and condemn lands, and there is no reason why it should not pass the Senate next week.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The entire time of the House, this morning was consumed in consideration of one point, in the revenue bills. Many of those who spoke favored a deduction of *bona fide* debts in listing land, and submitted various schemes by which the owner should pay a tax on the value of land above incumbrances, and the men to whom he owed money on mortgage or otherwise, should pay the tax on their proportionate interests, and this idea, filled with inconvenience, and productive of extra labor, was advocated because it would relieve the poor man who had not paid for his farm from paying the same tax as the rich man who paid his debts, and taking it for granted that the poor man could borrow money to buy land with at just the same rate of interest, whether he paid taxes or whether the money-lender was to pay them. It is the measures which several members of the General Assembly have suggested for the special benefit of the poor man were enacted into laws it would be advisable for the poor man to leave Illinois. Others wanted no deduction of debts in listing anything. They believe that the passage of a piece of property through half a dozen hands, each person giving his note for it, creates about eight times as much property as there was before, every transfer creating much wealth. A very few held to the doctrine of the bill, which is perfectly correct, which takes land, goods, and all tangible personal property at its full value, but allows a merchant to offset the sum due him from a dealer for goods by his indebtedness to the manufacturer for those goods. On the whole it is safe to say that neither farmers nor lawyers are fit persons to decide on principles of a revenue bill, and it is only the business men in the House who have any clear ideas on the subject. All a farmer aims at is to tax money-lenders, and when a lawyer has found a decision of some court approving of double or treble taxation that satisfied him. Were the bankers in the House to draw up the bill, it would be better for the farmers than any one the latter class could devise. Speaker Smith objected to Section 10 since it was for the advantage of bankers, whereas, it is far more for the advantage of those who borrow from him, who are saved the extra tax and the bankers' profit on that tax. After a long discussion, developing the astonishing ideas of some members on the subject under consideration, various amendments in regard to listing realty were voted down, and the House, animated by a desire to wipe out what they considered unjust discrimination in favor of bankers, struck out that provision that, in listing moneys and credits, persons may deduct *bona fide* debts, and then adjourned, thinking they had done something, whereas every business man, unless very conscientious, will pay no attention to the bill, and so it does not make much difference. Really, the serious question is as to the effect of the railroad grab law of 1869 in case property is assessed at full value, and there seems no absolute certainty as to what that effect will be.

STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The Senate spent all the forenoon on the bill to fix the pay of State officers, and finally decided to give the Governor $6,000, and other officers $3,000 each. Quite a number of members of both Houses will be absent to-morrow and very little will be done.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.

ABSENTEES.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. Absentees, Epler, McNulta, and Voris.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Senate Bill 397, to fix the salaries of State officers, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. TINCHER moved to amend by striking out $4,000 for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and insert $2,000.

Mr. STARNE advocated the amount stated in the bill, and said that the present incumbent of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction performed more labor and worked more hours in a day than any other State officer. He wanted the salaries to be equal, and opposed any discrimination as unjust.

Mr. TINCHER, in reply, stated that $2,000 was ample compensation; that the present system of free schools had been worked up by State and County Superintendents to an altitude never intended by the originators thereof.

Mr. KERR opposed the principle of paying officers according to the amount of labor to be performed, and moved to amend by inserting $2,500 in place of $4,000, which Mr. Tincher accepted.

Mr. STREVELL remarked that if he was to attempt cutting down salaries, the office in question would be the last he would touch.

Mr. WOODARD argued that the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction were of a higher character than any other officer—they did not represent dollars and cents, but the heart, mind and intelligence of the State, which gave the State a greater reputation than mere financial management. He denied that the school system was defective, but the foremost in the United States.

Mr. WHITING characterized the amendment as an attack on the free school system, and not on the Superintendent.

Messrs. FLAGG, HUNTER, CARTER, and CRAWFORD opposed the amendment.

Mr. WASHBURN argued that low salaries were an inducement to official dishonesty.

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied by citing the salaries of 1847, and the actions of Legislatures relating to perquisites of the Governor and Supreme Judges.

Mr. LANDRIGAN favored the amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD closed the long debate by defending the report of the committee in an argument sound and conclusive.

Mr. Kerr's amendment was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 28.

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend the bill by striking out $4,000 for the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and inserting $3,000. Carried—yeas, 21; nays, 12.

Mr. VAN DORSTON moved to amend the bill by striking out $1,500 to the Adjutant General, and inserting $1,000.

Mr. LANGLEY was in favor of paying suitable compensation to the Adjutant General or abolish the office entirely.

Mr. VAN DORSTON stated that the talk of the duties of the Adjutant General was mere nonsense; that he had no duties to perform.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 13.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to amend by striking out $3,000 to the Attorney General, and inserting $2,000. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 22.

Mr. LANDRIGAN moved to amend by striking out $4,000 and inserting $3,000.

The vote stood—yeas, 22; nays, 22. The President voted no, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. KERR moved to strike out $6,000 as the salary of the Governor, and insert $5,000, and stated in defence of the motion that the Governor received $1,500 as Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad Lands, having been appointed to that position by Governor Oglesby.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 31.

In the afternoon the consideration of the Salary bill was resumed.

Mr. PIERCE moved to strike out $3,000 as the salary of the Attorney General and insert $1,500. Carried—yeas, 18; nays, 17.

After some skirmishing the bill was ordered to a third reading.

AMBOY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The special order, being the act to repeal the Amboy Court of Common Pleas, was taken up, when Mr. Easly attempted to postpone the bill to Friday next, in which he failed, after which he moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, in which he failed.

The bill was lost—yeas, 22; nays, 8.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill passed—yeas, 24; nays, 2.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to administrators' fees.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Domestic Relations, reported back the House bill relating to the appointment of guardians of habitual drunkards, recommending its passage; also Senate bill 296, to prevent the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, with amendments, which were concurred in.

COURT RECORDS.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill to restore court records which may be lost or destroyed.

PENDENCY OF SUITS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to notice of pendency of suits, which was laid on the table.

SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Mr. NICHOLSON introduced a bill to provide for the permanent survey of townships.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. VAUGHN introduced a bill relating to roads and bridges.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. EGAN, from the Committee on Insurance, reported back adversely the Senate bill making the report of the Auditor *prima facie* evidence in regard to insurance companies.

The bill was laid on the table.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. MERRITT presented a resolution instructing the Penitentiary Committee to investigate the recent letting of the convict labor, and it was adopted.

LAND CONDEMNATION BILL.

The bill granting the General Government power to purchase or condemn land was read the third time, and passed—yeas, 125; nays, 4—Messrs. Cummings, Cunningham, Manley, and Nelson.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL for an act to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain land, and for the purchase and condemnation thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the United States shall have power to purchase or condemn, in the manner prescribed by law for making just compensation therefor, any land in the State of Illinois required for Custom Houses, arsenals, lighthouses, national cemeteries, or for other purposes of the government of the United States.

SEC. 2. The United States may enter upon and occupy any land which may have been or may be purchased or condemned or otherwise acquired, and shall have the right of exclusive legislation and concurrent jurisdiction, together with the State of Illinois, over such land and the structures thereon, and shall hold the same exempt from all State, county, and municipal taxation.

SEC. 3. Whereas, by the burning of the United States Post Office, Customs House, and United States Court rooms, in the city of Chicago, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately, therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating $65,000 for the north wing of the Southern Insane Asylum, at Anna, was passed—yeas, 127; nays, 0.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, and took up Sections 10 and 4, which provide for listing moneys and credits, and real and personal property, the pending question being Mr. Daniels' amendment, to allow the owner of real property to deduct his *bona fide* indebtedness, as is allowed in the case of moneys and credits.

Mr. SHORT pointed out the impolicy of the amendment. The Revenue Committee had decided that they could approach the nearest to justice and yet get revenue by the bill as it was, and it was also questionable whether they could legally make the deduction.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, wanted to know if they could not provide for the owner of encumbered realty paying the taxes, and then crediting them on his mortgage or notes.

Mr. SHORT thought nothing was gained by it, except interfering in the bargain between buyer and seller. By the deduction of *bona fide* debts in moneys and credits they had done as much as they could to avoid double taxation.

Mr. CUMMINGS said they had decided to tax all property according to its value, and, therefore, they must assess all property wherever it was found. By adopting Mr. Daniels' amendment they offered a premium for indebtedness and corruption and put the tax on the honest man. Dishonest men would pile up their debts. He also wanted to strike out the permission to deduct from moneys and credits *bona fide* debts, because it was a premium for men to run into debt. All notes, bonds, credits, mortgages, &c., were liable for taxation, for they become property.

Mr. FLEHARTY offered a substitute, providing for deduction from the value of the land, and the taxation of note or mortgage. Mr. Springer offered a substitute for the entire section, providing also for the deduction of the incumbrance, and its taxation in the county where held, of those liens being deducted which were properly recorded.

Mr. SPRINGER declared his adhesion to the general principle of Mr. Daniels' amendment. After explaining the system of taxation of the General Government, he went to that of the State of Illinois, and expressed himself as opposed to taxing property which did not exist, and to people's paying taxes on what they owed. To borrow money was to create another $1,000. Whenever they attempted to tax the mortgage, it was not the mortgage-holder, but the landholder, who paid it. He was opposed to allowing deductions on moneys and credits, and not on the realty. What they wanted to do was to make capital pay its share, but at present they were taxing one hundred millions of fictitious values in Illinois.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, opposed Mr. Springer's amendment, since the tax would, to a certain extent, be paid, not in the counties where the land was, but where the incumbrances were held.

Mr. SPRINGER explained.

Mr. RICE thought they must be uniform. If they deduct on credits, they should deduct on realty.

Mr. SHORT again explained that no deductions were allowed on any tangible property, on realty, goods, or stock, simply tangible property.

Mr. RYAN claimed that Section 10 could be so construed as to include chattel property. The system of taxation in the bill was unjust.

Mr. PHELPS believed that the theory that only tangible property should pay a tax was unconstitutional, whereas property had been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois to cover all notes, bills, credits, etc.; therefore they must tax everything without deduction, and he was in favor of striking out the exemption in the tenth section.

Mr. PREW wanted all kinds of indebtedness deducted from all kinds of property.

The committee rose.

CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

At the afternoon session a bill was offered to transfer the boys at the Chicago Reform School to Pontiac, and defray the expenses.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. PHELPS introduced another bill to apportion the State.

REVENUE BILL.

The Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Revenue bill.

Mr. SHAW said that Sections 4 and 10 were inconsistent. He was in favor of no deductions whatever. To allow deductions on real estate would lower the revenues of the State, for many mortgages, &c., were held outside of the State. Nor did he want to tax foreign capital, for the tax came on the borrower. He was opposed to taxing real estate at its full value, since in many counties the increase in valuation would be swallowed up by railroad indebtedness, and in other counties would have to bear the entire burden. He wanted no reduction of moneys and credits, since it would lead to the exemption of half of the personal property, or it was giving advantage to one profession over another, or one class of property over another; while he was not certain as to the wisdom of taxing personal property at all, they must tax it equally. The section, as it was, was for the benefit of bankers and brokers.

Speaker SMITH spoke in opposition to Section 10, claiming it was better to be a banker than a merchant.

Mr. NELSON favored the idea of allowing deductions on real estate. He thought the deduction for moneys and credits was fair. He was opposed to double taxation in every form, and did not believe in calling property that which was simply evidence of indebtedness. The tax would ultimately come on the land. A man should be taxed only to the extent of his interest in land, and it was feasible to collect on a part which was mortgaged, whether the mortgage was held in the State or not, for the land could be sold for failure to pay on the part of the occupant of the land or mortgage.

Mr. KING, of Cook, opposed deductions on realty, since they could get no taxes, especially on the burnt district in Chicago, and opposed any deductions at all, and he did not believe there would be any double taxation, for some one would be sure not to pay.

Mr. WAITE called attention to the prosperity of States where they taxed only realty, and had certain license charges. He was opposed to deducting debts on realty, since it would withdraw one hundred millions from taxation in Illinois. He favored a deduction of debts in listing credits and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM opposed Mr. Daniel's amendment to Section 4, and favored section 10 as it was proposed to amend it, allowing no deductions. Men who used land should pay taxes, and to allow deductions on it deprived them of revenue.

Mr. Fleharty's substitute for Mr. Daniel's amendment was defeated.

Mr. Daniels' amendment was lost—ayes, 27; noes not counted.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend Section 4 so as to list property at cash instead of true value. Lost.

The next amendment was to Section 10 to refuse to allow deductions of debts in listing moneys and credits.

Mr. HAINES opposed the amendment. The law had been as the bill was for years, and had caused no hardship, and hence there was no reason for change.

Mr. NEECE thought the law should be changed, since money-lenders contrived to get up a set-off, and so did people in the stock trade.

Mr. SHORT called attention to what Mr. Neece said. The committee had changed old laws so as not to allow of a deduction on chattel property.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to strike out all of Section 10, relative to listing money and credits.

Mr. KING, of Cook, supported Mr. Cummings' amendment as did Mr. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. TAYLOR said he moved to strike out the entire section, since it was superfluous, if Mr. Cummings' amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHORT said they had better strike it all out if Mr. Taylor's amendment was lost.

Mr. HAINES said they were about to vote on an amendment with sole reference to bankers, whereas it applied to many other people.

Mr. Cummings' amendment was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. SPRINGER offered another amendment to Section 4, providing for allowing deduction for debts on realty.

Mr. SHORT offered an amendment to the amendment appropriating $500,000 yearly to pay the expenses of such system of assessment. Lost.

Mr. Springer's amendment was lost.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Kane, offered an amendment that any Assessor not listing property at the full cash value be liable to punishment by fine. Lost.

Sections 4 and 10 were adopted.

The committee rose.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was made the special order for Tuesday morning. Adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A rising barometer and falling temperature will probably prevail on Saturday on the middle and eastern Atlantic. Brisk northwesterly winds for a short time only on the coast. Westerly winds veering to southwest on the upper lakes. Southerly winds with cloudy and threatening weather on the Gulf coast. Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland and are ordered for this evening at New York, Baltimore, Cape May, and Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

Books and Blanks Delivered for Use in the Chicago Custom House.

Republican Movement for a Thorough Inspection of Treasury Accounts.

Outline of Sumner's Bill to Abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Those Democrats who proposed to make some party capital from the bill which they are now preparing, relative to embezzlements and defalcations in the public service, will be anticipated by Mr. Lynch, of Missouri. This gentleman had an interview with General Spinner to-day, and informed him that he would offer a resolution in the House next Monday calling for a thorough examination and report concerning the accounts of the Treasury Department, and all officers who disburse public moneys. In this connection, it may be stated that Martin and Johnson, whose defalcations were made public yesterday, have made a full confession of their guilt. Stock speculations and extravagant families are the only thing they plead in extenuation. Neither have any property, and the loss, which amounts to about seventy thousand dollars, will fall entirely on General Spinner.

SUMNER'S BILL TO ABOLISH THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Mr. Sumner has his bill for a reduction of taxation and abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau prepared, and will offer it in the Senate on Monday. It provides for a stamp tax of 75 cents per gallon on whiskey, the reduction to take place July 1, 1872. The Internal Revenue Bureau is to be abolished, September 1, 1873. He selects the latter time because that it will be exactly ten years since the bureau first went into operation with Boutwell at its head. Mr. Sumner has had some talk with Senators about this measure, and feels assured that it will be favorably received.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

The Committee on Ways and Means gave two hours' audience to the tobacco men to-day, and promise the same favor for next week.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Johnson, the defaulting Treasury clerk, was arrested to-night and committed to jail in default of $30,000 bail.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION,

(admission 25 cents) met here to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and other associates have charge. Woodhull is here, as he expresses it, waiting to be attached. The convention has decided to confine its present action to requesting Congress to grant suffrage in the District of Columbia and Territories.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The expenses of the Joint High Commission were $18,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

TOBACCO CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In the Tobacco Convention, to-day, a resolution was adopted favoring a uniform tax on all grades of manufactured tobacco of sixteen cents per pound. A resolution was also adopted favoring the continuation of the bonded warehouse system, in opposition to the recommendation of Commissioner Douglass, who desires to use the old drawback system.

FISH.

A despatch to the New York *Times* says: "Fish's resignation was placed in the hands of the President on Tuesday."

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINGENT FUND.

The letter from Secretary Fish, sent to Congress, showing the payments made from the contingent fund includes an item of $15,000 on account of the American and British Joint High Commission, and also the expenditure of $29,000 out of the Secret Service fund, with the President's approval.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

A postal convention has been concluded with Ecuador, going into effect immediately, letter postage to be twenty cents per half ounce.

A postal convention, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and Denmark, has been concluded, and it will be carried into operation on the 1st of January next. It provides for a direct exchange of closed mails by steamer between the two countries and also by the Hamburg & Bremen line, embracing letters, newspapers, books, patterns and samples of merchandise. The rate of prepaid letter postage is fixed at 7 cents per half ounce, but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded charged with unpaid or deficient postage in addition to which a fine of 4 cents will be collected on delivery.

The Register of the Treasury has furnished to the Collector of Customs at Chicago a complete set of books and blanks for the reorganization of the marine accounts of his office; also, a copy of the tonnage accounts of that port, and a complete list of vessels hailing from Chicago, showing the date of the last document issued to each vessel. Copies of marine documents, issued before the fire, will be furnished by the Register upon requisitions made by interested parties.

EXAMINATION OF REDEEMED BONDS.

A committee of experts and engravers have been at work examining the purchased, redeemed, and exchanged bonds with a view to ascertain if any spurious bonds have been redeemed by the government, but they have not found any such bonds.

In pursuance of orders received the upper portion of each bond containing number and denomination thereof, is now retained in this office, the remainder being destroyed.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. Spence, of Cincinnati, to-day argued before the Committee of Ways and Means in favor of a tax of 16 cents on all kinds of tobacco and snuff.

ANOTHER STORY.

The President to-day said to a prominent member of the Senate that he was almost certain that Mr. Fish would remain in the Cabinet in accordance with his own wishes and those expressed in the note to him signed by members of the Senate.

MRS. WHARTON.

Progress of Her Trial for the Murder of General Ketchum—Testimony of the Attending Physician.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 7.—The first witness called in the Wharton murder case, yesterday, was Mrs. Hulton. She detailed the circumstances connected with Mrs. Wharton's making a milk punch, of which Van Ness partook, and in which a sediment of tartar-emetic was found.

Dr. Williams, who attended General Ketchum during his sickness, testified to the facts connected with his illness, and stated that Mrs. Hulton gave him a bottle when he entered the house, which Mrs. Wharton said was found in Ketchum's bed. This bottle, the doctor thought, contained laudanum. Mrs. Wharton was anxious that this fact should not be made known, fearing that it might give rise to an impression that the General had administered laudanum to himself. The doctor told Mrs. Wharton that he was glad to find this bottle, as it might explain the condition in which he found the General, and for another reason. If he had taken nothing else he might recover, as there was no evidence of a dangerous amount of opium having been taken. Being puzzled about the General's condition, the witness remarked to Mrs. Hulton, "I fear that the General has been poisoned." The witness then went out of the room to see Mrs. Laney, who produced a tumbler from her pocket and asked him what it contained. He took out his knife and put a small quantity of the sediment on his tongue, pressing it against the roof of his mouth. There was a strong metallic taste, so strong that the taste remained in his mouth until his dinner, which was about 1 o'clock. Being convinced by the taste that the deposit contained a metallic poison, he returned to the General's room with his doubts changed to a conviction that he had been poisoned. The General was now growing rapidly worse, and the witness left the room to notify Mrs. Wharton of the General's impending death. After doing so he was returning to his room, when he met some one coming down, and asked him how the General was, and was answered that "he is dead." The witness then detailed his examining the pantaloons and coat of Ketchum, finding his pocketbook, watch, knife, and other small articles, and his giving them to Mrs. Haines. He did not find or examine a vest. The post mortem examination failed to discover anything in the brain that would account for his death. He then applied a ligature above and below the stomach, and removed that organ and its contents, but found nothing noteworthy. The points of congestion in the heart and lungs were not examined. Then the stomach was placed in a glass jar and taken to Professor Aiken. Some time subsequent and after the grand jury had indicted Mrs. Wharton, they went to Washington, exhumed the body of Ketchum, and examined his heart and lungs, which they found healthy.

The court adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The trial of Mrs. Wharton was resumed this morning. Dr. Williams on the stand, testified that in all his visits he saw no indications of a fatal dose of laudanum. Any dose of tartar-emetic, beyond five or six grains, would be dangerous, when a person is not in the habit of taking it. In Ketchum's case, there were no indications of taking it. No overdose of jessamine was prescribed by witness. He was greatly surprised when Mrs. Wharton told him the patient became worse after taking the second dose of jessamine, particularly after the soothing effect of the first. If the General had taken the contents of the bottle handed witness on Tuesday he would have been dead, or hopelessly ill, by 3 o'clock the next day. The symptoms before death, and the development after it, were a consistent theory of poison by tartar emetic. In his opinion eighty drops of yellow jessamine would not produce death.

The direct examination here ended, and cross-examination commenced.

Witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. His answers accorded fully with the statements made on direct examination. In answer to a question, witness stated that when he gave the General a dose of chloral, he supposed him to be dying.

Dr. C. L. Chew, sworn: He substantiated the statements Dr. Williams made yesterday in regard to the autopsy and its results. Taking Dr. Williams' testimony, together with his own observ-

rations at the post-mortem examination, he was of the opinion that Ketchum did not die of natural causes.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The advices from London that the Prince of Wales had had a relapse, and that, in anticipation of his death, the London market for securities had been thrown into a condition of semi-panic, affected the gold market and sent the premium up to 110 1-4. The scenes of excitement usual when gold moves with activity prevailed in the room. The opening price was 109 5-8, and at the close the price was 110 strong. The rates for carrying were 4, 5, 5 1-2, 6 1-2, and 7 per cent. The dealings were quite large to-day, particularly at the low figures, and brokers were very well satisfied with the day's work, which gave them a clear profit of 1-8 per cent since morning.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, notwithstanding the decline in London. The notice of the Secretary that $20,000,000 of 5-20s will be redeemed three months hence, additional to the recent redemptions, is calculated to keep the market strong. The Assistant Treasurer to-day cashed $1,000,000 of gold checks issued for the redemption of 5-20s. This raises the total disbursements to $11,300,000. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103 3-8 to 103 1-2; Unions at 91 3-4 to 91 1-2 for firsts; 79 1-4 to 79 3-4 for land grants; 81 to 81 1-2 for incomes, and 27 3-8 to 27 1-2 for stock.

MONEY.

The money market is in the hands of cliques, as was clearly demonstrated yesterday. After money had been made so tight that 1-32 was paid on such collateral as Lake Shore, the rate was dropped to 3 per cent. This morning the pressure was renewed, and the rate marked up to 7 per cent, gold, on stock collaterals. But the market became easy before the close of bank hours, and loans were made to the stock-brokers at 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak, and the closing quotation was 108 7-8 to 109 for prime banker's 60-days sterling.

THE STOCK MARKET

was variable, but closed strong. Lake Shore, Ohios, Reading, Rock Island, and Erie were the features, and appear to have been selected with the special view of concentration, in the hope that the rest of the active list would follow them in the upward turn. In this they were not disappointed. At the close the market was slightly off from the highest points of the day, but firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was quiet, but closed strong for all the Western spring wheat extras. Most holders decline to yield to sell freely. Wheat was steady for most kinds. Holders were very indifferent about selling. The advance in gold, and the heaviness of freights contributed to the better tone. Corn was firmly held, though not active. The demand was for export and the trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1870, 1,184,769 bales; same time this year, 1,003,000; total exports from Sept. 1, 1870, 617,000; same time this year, 471,160; stock at all United States ports last year, 450,636; this year, 406,330; at all interior towns last year, 95,696; this year, 67,375; at Liverpool last year, 319,000; this year, 445,000; American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year, 176,000; this year, 174,000.

GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION.

Several employes of the Comptroller's office are being examined by the grand jury relative to ring frauds.

WORKINGMEN'S PARADE.

An address appears to-day to workingmen to join the parade on Sunday in honor of the Communists, Rossel and others, of Paris.

ESTIMATES CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller this morning issued a circular to heads of all departments of the city and county governments requesting them to furnish detailed estimates of the sums required for the efficient maintenance of the several departments for the ensuing year. In the estimates they are directed to detail the names and residences of employes, with their salaries and the duties of each, and a reference to the law or ordinance defining their duties or fixing their salaries.

THE SMALL POX

is decreasing. Only three cases and one death were reported from noon on Thursday to the same hour to-day.

FIELD'S BAIL.

Tom Fields, to-day, got an adjournment of the time for justification of sureties on his bail to Friday next.

CANAL EMBARGO.

Four hundred and fifty canal boats are still frozen in on the Hudson River and Erie Canal. Some few boats, it is thought, may be able to force their way through, but by far the greater number, with cargoes valued at $4,000,000 will have to remain ice-bound during the entire winter.

[illegible]

Edward Hagan testified in the Irving trial, yesterday, as follows: "I have no occupation at present. Year before last, at New Year's, I drew a salary of $1,500 a year from the Comptroller's office. I received this for doing nothing. I have been doing nothing ever since."

WANTED THEIR PAY.

Yesterday a gang of workmen from Tweed's department, that of Public Works, visited the Comptroller's office, and threatened the Comptroller with violence, if their claims were not paid.

MARINE.

The steamships Denmark and Halifax, from Liverpool, have arrived.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The Directors of the German Immigration Society report that, during the past month, 9,380 German immigrants landed in New York—an increase of 3,500, as compared with same month last year.

BROOKLYN ELECTIONS.

From the investigation of the Brooklyn election frauds, it appears that 500 votes were inserted in the returns of one district before the polls were really opened.

BOLTING TO GREELEY.

The Union Republican General Committee, last evening, unanimously passed a resolution complimentary of its Chairman, Horace Greeley.

MAYOR HALL'S EXPULSION.

The motion for the expulsion of Mayor Hall from the Union Club, by the committee having the matter in charge, was carried by a vote of 9 to 2. A full meeting of the Club will hereafter decide upon the question. It is understood that there is a strong feeling against the Mayor in other prominent clubs of which he is a member.

BIBLE REVISION.

Rev. Dr. Hewson delivered an address, last evening, upon the revision of the Bible, now progressing in England, at the conclusion of which it was announced that an American committee had been formed, to whom sheets of the English revision will be sent, to pass upon, the result of the joint revision to be finally adopted.

THE CHOLERA CASE.

All the passengers on the quarantined steamer Delaware have been discharged. There were only fourteen cases on cholera of the steamship Frank [illegible] left, and all but one convalescing.

DISCHARGED LABORERS.

In all 2,500 laborers have been discharged by the city departments for want of funds.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Albany intelligence says that "Horatio Seymour, of Buffalo, ex-Assemblyman, is preparing to contest the seat of Tom Fields, elected to the Assembly from this city over Horatio Seymour, of Utica, ex-Governor."

STRAKOSCH AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Directors of the Academy of Music have determined not to allow Max Strakosch to have the use of the building after the present engagement terminates, because of his refusal to admit them to the seats for which they subscribed and paid, on the night of the first visit of Alexis to the opera, except on payment of $10 extra.

FROM MINNESOTA.

A Scandal Case in St. Paul—A Man Frozen to Death—New Train to St. Louis—An Abortionist in Jail, Etc.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—There is a case of scandal at St. Paul. Mrs. Robinson, who keeps a house of ill-fame, went to the house of a prominent lawyer, at 10 o'clock in the evening, with one of her "boarders," and saw the lawyer's wife, with whom she had high words about an anonymous letter to the lawyer, which he had shown to his wife, and she had pronounced the hand-writing Mrs. Robinson's. Mrs. Robinson denied it. A fisticuffs followed, in which the wife was badly cut and bruised in the face and head. Mrs. Robinson and her "boarder" were before the Police Court to-day.

St. Paul is excited about the water supply. There is trouble between the Water Power Company and the City. The water is shut off, but probably the difficulty will be settled at once.

An unknown man was frozen to death near Breckenridge on Sunday.

The rumor that a Democratic evening newspaper is to be started at Minneapolis is probably [illegible].

A through train from St. Paul to St. Louis, without change, in twenty-seven hours, over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, is expected by the 20th of December.

Mrs. Mary Monti, of St. Paul, who has been held in $1,000 bail for procuring an abortion on a girl of ill-fame, who died from the effect of the operation, about a fortnight ago, was sent to jail last night, in default of bail.

Chief of Police Peck, who was shot in the shoulder by a crazy man, is rapidly recovering.

ILLINOIS.

Agricultural Lectures Under the Auspices of the Illinois Industrial University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—Agricultural lectures and discussions, under the auspices of the Illinois Industrial University, will be held at Dixon, from Monday, January 15, to Thursday 18th; at Pontiac, from Monday, January 29 to Thursday, February 1; at Avon, Fulton County, from January 30 to Friday, February 2; Pittsfield, Pike County, from January 30 to Friday, February 2. These lectures are free, and the University engages to furnishing lecturers, if the citizens at these points will furnish halls properly warmed and lighted. Among the lecturers are Thomas Meehan, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*; E. S. Hall, Horticultural Editor of the *Prairie Farmer*; B. F. Johnson, of the *Country Gentleman*; Wm. Le Baron, State Entomologist; John M. Pearson, Judge L. W. Lawrence, the Hon. Thos. A. E. Holcomb, W. C. Flagg, of the State Senate; and D. A. Brown, President of the State Fair.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales Reported to be in a Dying Condition.

Interview Between Thiers and the Orleans Prince.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Secure the Removal of the Assembly to Paris.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Queen is now with the Prince. The city is full of alarming rumors in regard to his case. Newspaper extras are issued giving all kinds of reports. The effect on business is depressing. Stocks and all financial quotations show a decline. Consols have fallen 1-4 per cent.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—A report circulated around the palace that the Prince was worse, is given under reserve by the Central Agency Press Association, which is considered a trustworthy source of news. The physicians decided to commence an immediate investigation into the origin of the Prince's illness, an official report of which will be made.

LONDON, Dec. 8—1 p. m.—An official bulletin, dated at 10 o'clock, reports that the graver symptoms of the Prince are unabated. The bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner and all the attending physicians.

Argyle's rooms, a famous place of entertainment, have been totally destroyed by fire.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4 p. m.—All the members of the Royal Family have been summoned by telegraph to Sandringham. The Queen and the Princess Louise left Windsor together and drove rapidly to the Prince's residence. The distress of both was apparent.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—There are exciting rumors on 'Change, announcing the death of the Prince of Wales, but the news is not authenticated.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The first bulletin this morning reports that the Prince of Wales had a very unquiet night. This morning there is a considerable increase of fever. This is official news, and various rumors—some of them exaggerating the case—may cause an alarm, with the effect of depressing the stock market generally.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 p. m.—The *Standard* has just issued an extra, announcing that the Prince of Wales is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

LONDON, Dec. 8—8:30 p. m.—The latest bulletin of the Princes condition says: "The Prince continues in a precarious state. Exacerbation began last night, attended by great prostration."

LONDON, Dec. 8—9:30 p. m.—The Prince of Wales has slept slightly, but is still very much prostrated.

Betting on the result of the Tichborne case is ten to one against the claimant of property.

A strike of telegraph operators in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large cities is imminent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The anniversary of the apprentice boys, at Londonderry, was celebrated yesterday, and passed off quietly. An effigy of Lundy was burnt amidst the usual derisory demonstrations.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Prince of Wales is dying. The Queen is wild with grief. The Princess Alexandra is unnaturally and dangerously calm. Great consternation prevails. The Home Secretary has been summoned to Sandringham. Fears of political convulsions increase. The bell-ringers have assembled at Saint Paul's, and will announce the tidings of the Prince's death as soon as received.

The Republican leaders held a secret meeting to-night, and decided against immediate action.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Midnight.—The sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of Wales has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the entire country, and manifestations of sympathy are pouring in from all sections. The excitement in London to-night is intense, and immense crowds of people have gathered in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking information concerning the condition of the Prince.

France.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A special despatch from Paris says: The situation in France is grave. The Orleans Princes are "making things." On Tuesday they sought advice of Thiers about taking their seats, but he assured them that their presence in the Assembly would arouse many animosities; that the moment was inopportune; that the Bonapartists and the Red Republicans and Legitimist journals would clamor that the republic was menaced. The Princes answered that they would not act without further consideration. There was no misunderstanding, but Thiers showed an extreme anxiety to prevent the Princes from taking their seats. The same night the commission on the abrogation of the law of exile met. Should they abrogate the law of exile, the Princes will perhaps enter the Chamber. Thiers regarding this as a menace to the republic, will present a proposition for a definite republican government. It is believed that the issue must be thus precipitated, or the republic will fall. The impression is general that, if the Duc d'Aumale asks now, he will succeed, and that although he cannot command a majority in the Chamber on the question of a monarchy or a republic.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Assembly, to-day, a motion was made by Duchatel for the removal of the Assembly and seat of government to Paris. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, which promises to be a protracted one, although there is little doubt that the proposal has a majority of the Chamber in its favor.

PARIS, Dec. 8—Evening.—The session of the Assembly to-day was very turbulent. A vote of urgency was demanded upon the question of the future form of government for France, and was refused.

Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, announced that he will present the budget for 1872 to-morrow.

A bill was presented annulling the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes.

The appeals of Communists convicted of the murder of General Lecomte and Thomas, and sentenced to suffer death, has been rejected by the Commission of Pardons. There is no hope that Thiers will interpose to remove this final decision.

Thiers' message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000 instead of 30,000, as incorrectly reported last night.

A vote of urgency upon the bill providing for the return of the Assembly to Paris was refused by a small majority. The Chamber was subsequently the scene of angry recriminations between members of the Right and Left.

M. Rovier asked leave to present a resolution censuring the Committee of Pardons for its want of clemency toward the convicted Communists, but a majority of the Assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to the mover.

Central and South America.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 1.—Aspinwall dates are to the 3d inst.

A conference of representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras is to be held in December, to discuss the project for the formation of a Central American confederation.

The telegraph line between Valparaiso and San Felipe has been completed.

The hospitals were insufficient to accommodate the small-pox patients.

Lima dates to November 22 are received. One thousand dollars had been collected for the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Hon. Thomas Settle, American Minister, was sick, and had started for New York.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The exequaturs of the following Consuls are gazetted to-day: General A. T. A. Torbert, United States Consul General at Havana; Senor Mizoni, Mexican Consul at Cadiz; Senor Payen, Mexican Consul at Granada; Richard Lowenstein as United States Vice Consul at Grao; Charles Heder, vice Consul at Seville, and Mr. Trenor, United States Vice Consul at Valencia.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A special from Mexico, dated at Mier, says that Saltillo and the forts there are in possession of the insurgents, under General Trevino. The government forces capitulated on the evening of the 8th. The conditions are not yet known. The insurgents are preparing to march on San Luis.

Brazil.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Emperor of Brazil, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent in Egypt, expressed himself much pleased with the reform which the present Khedive is effecting in that country, and stated that the Brazilians expect much from the steamship line between Brazil and the United States. The shipping interest of America he considered of more importance than the revenue gained by taxation.

Telegraphic Summary.

Twenty-eight saloon-keepers of Aurora, Ill., were indicted yesterday by the grand jury, for selling liquor without licenses.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has leased the Memphis & Charleston Railroad for forty-five years, guaranteeing 5 per cent for the first five years, and 6 per cent thereafter. The question of lease will be submitted to the stockholders.

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad, which has been blocked by snow, is now clear from Kansas City to Cheyenne, and the Union Pacific mails are coming over it from the west. Mild winds and sunshine have settled the snow, so that there is no further danger of drifting.

—The trial of Chas. Robinson, for the killing of Chas. Stephenson, which occurred in a saloon in Jacksonville, in May last, has occupied the Morgan County Circuit Court for several days, and was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal.

Five passenger trains from the West are snowbound at Laramie station. Trains from the East have arrived at Cheyenne, but the road is still blocked on the summit between Laramie and Cheyenne.

The temporary winter bridge across the Missouri, at Omaha is now completed.

Twenty lives were lost on the Nova Scotia coast in the gales of last week; eleven by the wreck of a packet schooner in Avon River; nine by the Bermudian brigantine Jabez, at the Strait of Canso; and five by the schooner Catharine, in Yarmouth Sound.

—Articles of association of the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Railroad Company were filed at the Secretary of State's office, at Indianapolis, yesterday. The Indiana portion of the proposed line will run through the Counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, Stark, Marshall, Fulton, Wabash, Wells, and Adams, a distance of 184 miles. Capital, $4,000,000.

—At Urbana, Ohio, on Thursday, a soldiers' monument, one of the largest in the State, was dedicated. Nearly 4,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Governor Hayes, General Joe Hooker, and others. In the evening the citizens gave a banquet.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has just affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in what was known as the "bank tax cases," being an action brought by N. B. Van Slyke against the State, and one by Benjamin Bagnall against the State, to test the validity of the law imposing taxes upon shares in the National Banks for the years 1865 and 1866. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held that the law in question was valid, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by the Chief Justice, and in which all the Judges concurred, has affirmed the judgment. This case involves between $50,000 and $75,000.

Marine Items.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The bark Tanner and schooner Argus arrived last night. The Tanner suffered considerable damage in her rigging and iron works.

The wrecking tug Leviathan, propeller Cuyahoga, and propeller Jay Gould arrived safely today. The Captain of the Leviathan saw three barks at anchor on Sand Beach Bay at the Beavers, yesterday, painted black, white, and green respectively; also saw two vessels in Jackson Harbor, one of them, a fore-and-after, looked as though she was ashore.

Two schooners, the Ithica and another, name unknown, are waiting at Pentwater for fair weather to go to Chicago.

Schooner Garden left Sand Bay for Chicago when the storm set in on Sunday, and has not been heard from. She was owned by Guido Pfister, of this place.

ERIE, PA., Dec. 8.—The schooner Lake Forest has dragged her anchors one mile further east. No communication with the schooner since Thursday morning. High winds from the west, and seas breaking over her continuously. She seems to be down by the head. No tugs had left Buffalo up to last evening, and were not expected to leave until the gale from the west abates. The ice in Erie harbor is five inches thick. Word was telegraphed here from the owners on Thursday not to move the Erie tugs for her.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—In the Ku-Klux trials to-day four of the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to deprive citizens of their right to vote. They reserved the right of reading affidavits in mitigation of their punishment.

Mr. Stanberry raised a point whether the prisoners could be tried for an offence committed in March, and charged on April 21, in order to bring it under the Ku-Klux law, passed April 20. Other points will be raised to-morrow, for certification to the Supreme Court.

Alexis in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec 8.—The reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in Boston, Cambridge, and Charlestown, to-day, has been cordial, and was evidently enjoyed by the distinguished visitor. At the State House the Duke was welcomed by Governor Claflin in a short address. At Cambridge the party was received by President Elliott. At the Charlestown Navy Yard a salute of 21 guns was fired. After inspecting the various departments, Alexis and his suite returned to the Revere House.

—The Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company entered upon their 999 years' lease of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway on the 15th inst.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAP OF BURNED DISTRICT,

Household Fashions, Four Pages of Engravings on Colored Paper, Double Leaf of Lithographed Fashions, Mosaics, Locals, Advertising, etc. 30 cts. per single number.

MRS. M. L. RAYNE, Editor and Proprietor.

For sale to the trade by Western News Co.

GIFT CONCERT.

NOT TOO LATE!

BUY AT ONCE!

Make Your Orders!

FOR TICKETS IN THE

Grand Concert

LOUISVILLE.

In aid of Public Library of Kentucky.

721 Gifts in Cash

will be distributed, amounting to

$550,000

Citizens' Bank, Kentucky, is Treasurer.

For full information or Tickets apply to J. S. HULL, Sherman House, Chicago, until Wednesday, the 13th inst., 6 o'clock p. m.

DRESSED HOGS.

Dressed Hogs.

As the season has now opened, and the market is fairly established for Dressed Hogs, we invite our former shippers and the trade to send us their consignments.

All the regular facilities extended. Advances made on shipments. Benefit of over ten years' active experience here and personal attention to sale and delivery given to consignments made to us.

POPE & DAVIS,

43 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

DRESSED HOGS.

We are now ready to handle dressed hogs, as usual, and can extend to shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the sixteen years we have been in business, sold more dressed hogs than any other house. Commission 1 1/2 per cent on car-load lots.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with railroad receipt for three-fourths value of shipments without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and delivery. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular and weight lists; also, for special freight arrangements.

Provisions Bought & Sold on Margins.

SHERMAN HALL & COOK,

Commission Merchants,

283 Michigan-av.

References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard Wood Lumber.

OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY

Have removed their stock of lumber from 702 South Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts., and have now on hand a full stock of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, including flooring, oak, ash, whitewood, hickory and elm lumber and sheets. [illegible] F. M. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims

Prepared and collected, Garden City, Lumberman's, State, and Republic insurance claims bought.

J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Room 1, 122 West Washington-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

HATS!

Stryker & Co.,

231 West Madison-st.,

Fur Manufacturers.

A fresh stock of Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas, cut into the latest styles. This season's catch of Hudson and Western Mink, Fitch and Sable.

All goods manufactured by this firm are guaranteed perfect.

Fur repairing and Furs made to order.

The largest and best stock of Hats and Caps for Gents, Youths and Boys to be found in the West.

231 West Madison-st.

Thompson's Block.

JUST OUT.

FESTIVE HATS.

STRYKER & CO., 231 West Madison-st.

&

GUSTIN COOPER

HATS!

FURS!

Large Stock, Fine Goods, Low Prices.

Furs Repaired.

Parlors, 583 Wabash-av.

LATEST.

FESTIVE HATS.

STRYKER & CO., 231 West Madison-st.

LADIES' FURS!

Thos. B. Morris,

(Late Bowlen & Morris, No. 10 Washington-st.)

Has Reopened with a New Stock of

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Gloves, Umbrellas, &c,

At No. 272 West Madison-st.

Special attention paid to altering, relining and repairing Furs.

FESTIVE HAT!!

NOBBIEST AND LATEST STYLE.

STRYKER & CO., 231 West Madison-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FOR THE

Holiday Trade!

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

469 WABASH-AV.,

Have the largest, the most varied, complete, and attractive stock in Chicago of

New Miscellaneous Books.
Standard Works, in sets.
Books, in half calf and antique.
American Popular Poets, in fine binding.
English Poets, in calf and morocco.
English Editions of Standard Works.
Children's Books, in sets and single volumes.
Bibles, quarto and small.
Prayer Books, in calf and morocco.
English Colored Toy Books.
McLoughlin's Colored Picture Books.
Child's Histories.
Books of Games.
Encyclopedias.
Popular Fiction.
Photograph Albums.
Writing Desks.
Stereoscopes and Views.
Globes.
Kindergarten Blocks.
Hill's Blocks.
Pocket Books, in calf and morocco.
Fine Stationery, &c., &c.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 WABASH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant Holiday Novelties.

BROWN & PRIOR,

659 WABASH-AV.,

will exhibit on Monday, own importation of Paris and London Novelties, in

Velvet and Silk House Coats, Dressing Robes, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Kid Mits, English Driving Gloves of superior quality, Rich Handkerchiefs, Canes and Canes; Carleton, Lorne, Windsor, De Joinville Scarfs and Square Cravats, quite new; together with an unequalled stock of MERINO, ANGOLA and CALCUTTA CLOTH UNDERWEAR.

The major part of the above goods having been ordered previous to the late fire, for our Holiday Trade, and will offer extraordinary inducements.

Please call and examine.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

VINEGAR WORKS.

AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION.

Cider, White Wine, and Double Vinegar, of the lowest manufacturing price. 231 and 233 Wabash-av., between Harrison and Congress-sts.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Visitors always welcome. By order of the W. M. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual assembly of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S. M., will be held at the Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., Saturday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance of the members requested. By order of the T. I. G. M. [illegible] TUCKER, Recorder.

First Unitarian Society.

There will be a meeting of the First Unitarian Society at the residence of Robert Collyer, [illegible] Sixteenth-st., Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1871. Business of importance to be considered. Per order of the Trustees.

GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Convention at St. Louis.

Resolution Adopted on the Subject of Mississippi Levees.

The Pacific Railroad Question Indefinitely Postponed.

Northern Water Line—Warehouse Receipts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The third day's session of the National Board of Trade began in the Temple this morning at 10 o'clock, President Fraley in the chair. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Burlingham.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, of the special committee to whom was referred the subject of Southern levees, reported a resolution to the effect that Congress is earnestly requested to investigate the existing state of the navigation of the Mississippi River and of the levees upon its banks and to aid, so far as may seem practicable and proper, the efforts of the States lying along its course to protect the adjacent lands from inundation, and to secure the permanent improvement of its navigation and levees.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The resolution was agreed to the proposition of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, instructing the Executive Committee to memorialize Congress to grant subsidies for the construction of a more central Pacific railroad to San Diego and San Francisco, continued from the last annual meeting, was taken up; also, the amendment offered by Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, providing that such railroad be built by the government, of double track, private individuals to be permitted to draw trains, whether as individuals or corporations, under similar conditions as lines of boats are allowed to navigate the canals of the country, taxing the tonnage passing over at sufficient toll to maintain the road-bed in perfect order.

Mr. Bonner was the first speaker to discuss the question. He did so in a written address, in which he compared with the state of things fifty years ago, the present era of the railroad, and the telegraph. He said that the growth of monstrous railway monopolies must cease without delay, if the rights and interests of the masses were to be preserved, and the true progress and power of the nation consulted. The consolidation of these stupendous agencies was opposed to public policy. Their power had been felt in Washington, and there was great danger to the republic in their combination of material power. Already there was a movement on foot to place a railway magnate in the Executive chair of the nation. As long as Congress is required to furnish the means, how much better it would be for the government to build the roads, thus insuring the cheapest transportation and the opening up of public lands to actual settlers at government rates. He estimated the land grants already given to some half dozen railroad corporations at two hundred millions of acres, which, at the rate of four dollars per acre, the sum realized by the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounts to eight hundred million of dollars, a sum vastly in excess of the value of all the railroads in America. It is not proposed that the government should go into the transportation business. This should be left to private competition. The plan was to have the government road used by everybody who chose under restrictions and regulations prescribed by the government, with a toll sufficient to maintain the road-bed in good order. According to a low estimate the railroad tonnage of America would duplicate itself every ten years, and the rate of saving to the people resulting from his proposition thirty years hence would be sufficient to extinguish the national debt in half a decade. As rapidly as may be, all the railroads in the country should pass under the control of the government, the shareholders receiving a just compensation. The telegraph was on the eve of falling into the hands of Congress, and the railroad system should follow. He would have the railroads of America as free to the competition of the people as are the lakes, rivers, and canals.

J. L. Buseby, of Philadelphia, said he hailed with great satisfaction the new departure of the gentleman from St. Louis on this subject. He had seen the process of railway consolidation moving on until we were told that a single railway magnate was the most powerful man in the United States. If there must be concentrated power, let it be lodged in the government, subject to the control of the people through their representatives. He should vote for the proposition recommending the government to enter upon the business of railroad construction. It would dispense with the fearful waste of the public domain, and this alone should commend the scheme. In order to give more definiteness to the proposition he would move an amendment providing that the General Government shall not build more than a certain length of road, hereafter to be defined, in any one year, the length of road built each year thereafter to be determined by the ratio of the sale of public lands adjacent to the amount of road already built. He proposed this in order to secure the advance of population in proportion to the construction of railroads.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, found one great objection to the plan, which was that it started from the centre, and did not benefit all sections of the country. He proposed to add to Mr. Bonner's resolution a provision to the effect that, when this main line is completed, justice demands that every town and city in the United States should have direct connection with the main line, such connections to be constructed by the government.

The Chair ruled this amendment out of order.

Mr. Atkinson said that it could remain where it was for the information of the board. [Laughter.]

Mr. Buseby's amendment was put to vote and lost.

Mr. Opdyke, of New York, said he hoped that the day was not far distant when the public interests would be protected against monopoly, but not in the form proposed. The protection should be afforded by government regulation of the rates and charges allowed to be imposed by railroads. He objected to the proposition because if government built roads they would inure solely to the benefit of those living along the line, mainly emigrants from abroad. A broader objection was the fact that private enterprise had already built trans-continental lines with government aid, and the construction of a competing line by the government would result in destroying the capital invested in those roads. As well might the government undertake to assume all the manufacture of cotton cloth, and thus destroy the value of all the capital invested in that branch of industry.

Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, offered a substitute providing that the government take possession, on just payment for the same, of all the railroads and telegraph lines of the country, under rules and regulations prescribed by Congress, and that Congress build new roads as fast as the public exigencies require.

Having been assured by the Chair that a delegate was bound to vote for his own proposition, Mr. Holton proceeded to say that he was glad to recognize the railroad power of the land as the result of private enterprise, and it was no part of the government to employ its forces to crush that power. If governments were divinely honest, like that of New York [laughter] he should be willing to vote for his own proposition, but under the circumstances he must oppose it and all propositions looking to the construction and management of the railways by the government.

Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, said that the proposed system had been tried in Pennsylvania, and the people had tired of it. The State had parted with its control of railroads. He hoped that some plan would be devised for the checking of railroad monopolies, but he must oppose this proposition.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, disliked the disposition manifested to kill the proposition by ridicule. He doubted very much whether the people were ready to endorse an expenditure of not less than $150,000,000, required to construct 2,000 miles of double-track railway with steel rails, and this board should be careful how it weakened its influence by advocating such a scheme.

Mr. Seeley, of Newark, said that the matter should be finally disposed of by the rejection of the proposition.

Mr. Monroe, of Dubuque, said that the remedy for railroad monopolies and excessive rates rested in the representatives of the people in the regulation of railroad charges by law.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, moved that the subject be postponed till the next annual meeting of the board.

Mr. McIlherron, of St. Louis, wanted the matter disposed of now. He did not believe there were five members of this board who, were they members of Congress, would vote for any such scheme, and the board should not endorse to Congress a proposition which it would not itself support.

Mr. Bonner, in reply to the argument of Mr. Opdyke, quoted a circular of Jay Cooke & Co. setting forth the fact that the lands granted by Congress to the Union Pacific Railroad would build and equip the road, and leave a residue one-half of the land, [illegible] acres, wholly unencumbered, and worth at least $100,000,000. From this the speaker claimed that the Pacific Railroads were the property of the people, and not of private individuals. He also quoted Article 1 of the new German Constitution, in which the government assumes entire control of the railway system of the empire, to show that his proposition was not without precedent. He favored the postponement of the subject, and its continuance upon the official programme.

Mr. Michener, of Philadelphia, moved the previous question on the motion to postpone.

The motion prevailed, and the motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, moved, as a substitute, a resolution requesting Congress to consider the propriety of enacting laws for the government of railway traffic, with a view to relieving the people from extortion.

On motion of Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

INLAND WATER COMMUNICATION.

The next proposition, the resolution of the Executive Council on the subject of inland communication, was postponed until next year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The board expressed thanks for an invitation to visit the Vulcan Iron Works, but could not name the date of acceptance, and received a communication from citizens of Nashville inviting the board to hold its next annual meeting in that city, which was referred to the Executive Council.

NORTHERN WATER-LINE.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the subject of the northern water-line.

Mr. Thomas, of Dubuque, urged that the subject be taken up in its order and acted on by the board. The proposition, emanating from the Dubuque Board of Trade, and continued from the last annual meeting, embodies an appeal to Congress to push forward the Fox and Wisconsin River improvements; to aid in opening a canal around the Falls of Niagara, and to afford such other facilities as may be necessary to stimulate the speedy construction of all parts of the work on the proposed through water-line from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic.

Mr. Monroe, of Dubuque, spoke earnestly against the passing over of a matter of so much importance to the people of the Northwest as the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the establishment of through water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan at Green Bay. He accused Chicago of trying to defeat the proposition in order that she might continue to receive and distribute the produce of the Northwest, and expressed the hope that the board would not endorse any such selfish notions.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, said that, inasmuch as the Northwest was so great and prosperous, he trusted that she would be enabled to cut her own channels of commerce. He therefore moved the previous question, on the motion to indefinitely postpone.

A call of the house showed a quorum not voting.

In order that a direct vote on the proposition might be had, Mr. Wright withdrew his motion to postpone.

A vote was taken on the first proposition, the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, but it was found that no quorum voted. The calling of the roll showed that a quorum was not present. The board therefore took a recess until 3 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. Thomas, of Dubuque, moved to lay the subject on the table temporarily, and the motion prevailed.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE SHIP-CANAL.

The next proposition was the consideration of the Chesapeake and Delaware ship-canal, submitted by the Baltimore Board of Trade.

Mr. Kirkhead, of Baltimore, offered a resolution to the effect that, whereas, as the construction of a ship-canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay would reduce by 183 miles the distance from the West to the seaboard, therefore, directing that Congress be memorialized to take a survey of the route, and if it be found practicable and desirable that such a canal be constructed.

Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, gave some statistics showing the advantages of Baltimore over New York, as a harbor, both in the matter of cheap coal and in reduced wharf expenses, and also by reason of the lessened distance to European ports.

Mr. Wetherell offered an amendment to the effect that the board does not commit itself to the project, and does not look to the government for any expenditure beyond that required to make the necessary survey.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, did not consider it within the province of the board to take up and advance special or sectional interests, and he opposed this proposition on that ground.

Mr. Atkinson suggested that if the matter was of so much importance to Philadelphia and Baltimore those two cities should undertake the expense of a survey.

Mr. Opdyke, of New York, fully coincided with Mr. Wright's views, as did also Mr. McLaren, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Kirkhead, of Baltimore, Stannard, of St. Louis, Chandler, of Boston, Thomas, of Dubuque, Wetherell, of Philadelphia, and Shryock, of St. Louis, spoke in favor of the proposition.

The ayes and noes were called on the proposition as amended, and resulted in a tie vote, 25 to 25, and it was declared lost from not having received the requisite majority.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved the appointment of a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Rolland, Wright, Plumer, Michener and Hilton, to consider the subject of warehouse receipts. The motion prevailed.

The board then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BANQUET.

In the evening a grand banquet, tendered by the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to the National Board of Trade, was held at the Southern Hotel. Speeches, toasts, and a cordial interchange of social courtesies, were the order of the evening, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, December 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 35, in Boakes' resub-division of Block 5 in Cochran et al w 1-2 s e 1-4 Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $500.

Lot 36, in Boakes' resub-division of Block 5 in Cochran et al w 1-2 s e 1-4 Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $500.

Main st, near Wrong st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 45 and n 1-2 Lot 46 in Hall's Lots 58,61,62, etc. in Butterfield's Addition, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $600.

Randolph st, 120 ft w of Franklin st, n f, 20 ft, running south to alley, dated December 1; consideration, $16,000.

Clark st, 81 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $19,500.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, w f, 8x170 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $3,800.

Coolidge st, 192 ft w of Centre av, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Anna Price subdivision of Lots 1 to 4, &c., in Block 4 of Ogden's e 1-2 n e 1-4 of Section 24, 39, 13, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $1,500.

REPORTED FATAL SHOOTING.

It was reported late last evening that there had been a fight in an Archer avenue saloon, and that one of the participants was shot in the head and fatally injured. The particulars would have been learned had not the unreliable police telegraph suddenly given out. All the information obtained was this: "Man shot in the head; wound considered fatal, and Sergeant Hood has gone to investigate the affray."

Smokers, Rejoice.

We are pleased to ascertain that Mr. Lewis Moss (late with Stanton & Co.), who, as caterer to the lovers of the fragrant weed, has become world renowned, has just opened a store in the beautiful building of the Fourth National Bank, No. 475 Wabash avenue, with an immense stock of genuine Havana segars of his own importation, such as he alone is capable of selecting. The public may thank Mr. Moss for the complete revolution in the trade made by him in this city. There is no necessity of smoking domestics, as he furnishes fine genuine Havanas, at prices within reach of everybody. In fact, we are informed by dealers, he sells a single box cheaper than they can be bought in large quantities of New York importers. We must not forget to mention that Mr. D. Samson (also late with Stanton & Co.) is at his post with Mr. Moss, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers.

The Rockford Insurance Company.

The farmers of Illinois, who are so generally insured in this excellent company, will be glad to learn that it lost nothing by the great Chicago fire, nor by the fires in the pine regions of Wisconsin and Michigan. By keeping its agents within our own State, and by avoiding cities, the "Rockford" has entirely escaped these terrible calamities, and will save and invest more money from its earnings during the year 1871, than any other insurance company in Illinois.—*Rockford Gazette, Dec. 7, 1871.*

Pacific Sunday Train.

The Sunday train carrying the overland mail, will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot, corner Polk and Sherman streets, Sunday December 10, at 10 a. m., taking passengers for all regular stations on main line, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express train over the Union Pacific Railroad, for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets *via* Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be taken on the train.

Pretty Good for Small Towns.

Wheeling, Va., has, through her citizens, purchased 2,800 tickets to the Public Library Gift Concert at Louisville; and Selma, Ala., has furnished purchasers for 1,200 more. If the larger cities have done half as well in proportion, Louisville may congratulate herself on her library. J. S. Hull, at the Sherman House, will furnish additional information till Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

New Books.

The following new books have been received by W. G. Holmes, No. 194 West Madison street: "Real Folks," by Mrs. Whitney; "My Wife and I," by Mrs. Stowe; "Aunt Jane's Hero," by author of "Stepping Heavenward."

The Latest News from Silver Island.

From the Duluth (Minn.) Tribune, Nov. 30.

Mr. William Bruff, of London, England, is in the city, on his return from Silver Island, whither he went with our fellow-townsman, Dr. Walbank, and Mr. Isaac I. Moore, of Superior. We are informed that, on behalf of a number of English capitalists, whom he represents he will, if he finds the titles perfect, invest about $200,000 in mineral lands in the vicinity of Silver Island, and that Dr. Walbank, on account of his practical knowledge of mining and minerals, is to be given a chance with them.

Mr. Bruff and Dr. Walbank confirm all that has been said by others as to the wonderful richness of the mines of that region. At the Silver Island mine, the quantity of the precious metal which is daily dug out is limited only by the force that they are enabled to employ. The quantity of silver seems inexhaustible, and there is every reason to believe that during the coming winter the ore which they will get out will be worth several millions of dollars. The Shuniaw and Beck mines are also looking splendidly. The number of miners and laborers employed in and about the various mines is about 400. Gold bearing quartz has been found in the vicinity, that is worth the enormous sum of $6,000 per ton. As the confidence in the richness of the mines increase, the excitement increases. One man is having 40,000 acres surveyed, which he has purchased from the Canadian Government at $1.00 per acre. A great deal of this land lies back from the lake, from 50 to 100 miles.

The total population in the vicinity of the mines is about 800; but Captain Frue, the Superintendent of the Silver Island mine, who has always been regarded as exceedingly careful about allowing exaggerated reports or ideas to go out respecting the mines, is reported to have said that he confidently expects that in one year from this time that region will have a population of not less than 100,000! Whether his "great expectations" will be *fully* realized is perhaps somewhat problematical; but, that there will be an immense rush to that section of country in the spring, does not admit of a doubt; for, certain it is, that the silver mines near Thunder Bay, equal, if not surpass, in richness any other mines heretofore discovered the American continent—those of Mexico, even, not excepted. Exactly what the gold mines in that vicinity will amount to is, as yet, uncertain; but as to the immense quantities of silver there, no doubt whatever can be entertained, and that, of itself, will be sufficient to cause fortune-hunters next year to flock thither by the thousand.

Bitter Beer.

We are all familiar with the celebrated beverage known as "Bass' ale." But it appears that Mr. Bass not only brews good ale; he also considers that it is a splendid moral agent as well as a healthful tonic. He has been making a speech thereon, and the London *Spectator* thus notices it:

"Mr. Bass takes the bull by the horns with a vengeance. He told the Derbyshire Licensed Victuallers, on Wednesday, that the publican's trade was as good as a baker's and butcher's; that more people were killed by over-eating than over-drinking. It is true that gluttony, once a deadly sin, is now never denounced among us; and that he wished people would drink twice as much as they do of his own ale we presume. He did not even believe that drink was a cause of immorality, but rather a vent for the desire of excitement; the teetotal peoples, the Mohammedans and Hindoos, being distinctly worse than the drinking peoples, Scotch and Swedes. That is pushing a sound argument a little too far. Mr. Bass' notion seems to be that we want a beer-shop for every 200 people, and then may refuse to give more licenses; but we suspect, for all his bravery, he will consent to some compromise. Suppose we say a shop for each thousand souls, and no more licenses."

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—9 p. m.

Sales 100 brls mess pork, December, $12.10; 200 tres lard, cash, $8.37 1-2; 500 tres lard, December, $8.37 1-2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The gold market has been agitated by the reports from the other side in regard to the condition of the Prince of Wales, and the fluctuations during the day were in sympathy with the many rumors. At the close a private telegram reported considerable depression on the London Stock Exchange, but believed that it will be temporary.

Gold ranged from 109 5-8 to 110 1-4. The latest sales were at 110a110 1-8. Loans were from 5 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $43,500,000.

Governments strong and higher, on the notice of the Secretary that $20,000,000 of 5-20s will be redeemed three months hence.

Stocks opened firm, with Lake Shore as the feature. Ohio, Northwestern, Western Union, N. Y. Central and Wabash were active and higher. The market at close was a fraction off from the highest point of the day, although firm in tone during the afternoon. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were special features, and both stocks advanced about 1 per cent. The balance of the list advanced 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. Express stocks were stronger, Adams advancing to 90 1-2c, and United States to 59c.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent. Southern State bonds quiet and steady.

Sterling exchange, 109.

Governments:			
Coupon, '81	117 3-4	Coupon, '67	114 3-4
Coupon, '62	111	Coupon, '68	114 7-8
Coupon, '64	111	10-40s	109 3-4
Coupon, '65	111 5-8	Currency 6s	113 3-8
New	113 3-4		
State bonds:			
Missouri	95	Virginia, old	63
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	34 1-2
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	[illegible]		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	69	N. J. C.	111 7-8
Western Union	69 5-8	St. Paul	54 1-4
Quicksilver	23 1-4	Do pfd	74
Adams Express	90 1-4	Wabash	61
Wells & Fargo	59 1-4	Do pfd	92
American	60	Fort Wayne	96
United States	59	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	68 1-2	Do pfd	40
New York Central	93 7-8	Chicago & Alton	115 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	90 1-2	Do pfd	117
Erie	30	O. & M.	42 1-4
Erie pfd	64	C. C. & C.	80
Harlem	119	C. B. & Q.	130
Harlem pfd	119	Lake Shore	95 5-8
Reading	113 1-8	Indiana Central	18 1-2
Mich. Cent.	113	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	61 3-4	Union Pacific	27 1-2
Do pfd	81	U. P. bonds	81
R. I.	103 7-8	Central bonds	100 1-8
Pittsburgh	123 1-2		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 33s 9d. Pork 50s. Lard, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—1:30 p. m.—Receipts last three days 12,500 qrs; 5,000 qrs being American.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—The unfavorable news as to the condition of the Prince of Wales depresses the markets. Consols, for money, 91 3-4; for account, 91 7-8. Bonds—'62, 92 1-4; '65, 92; '67, 93 1-2; 10-40s, 90 1-2. Sugar afloat, 30s 9da 31s.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Rentes, 56f 75c.

Bullion in Bank of France increased 1,000,000f during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 3-4d; Orleans, 10a10 1-8d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. Sales for the week 115,000 bales; export 20,000 bales; speculation, 19,000 bales. Stock, 465,000 bales. American, 41,000 bales. Receipts for the week, 45,000 bales; American, 21,000 bales; actual export, 14,000 bales; stock afloat, 422,000 bales; American, 174,000 bales.

Advices from Manchester are more favorable.

Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 25a29s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 36s. Short ribs 38s. Refined petroleum, 17 1-2s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Nothing of interest is transpiring. The market is quiet and firm. An auction sale of 20,000 cases of woollen shawls on Thursday showed that the prices of woollen goods must open higher in consequence of great scarcity and advancing prices of raw material. Manufacturers having bought up all the X and No. 1 grade of wool on hand, have now swept the market of all Texas and California descriptions, and are buying all XX to be had at 62a65c, while for selected Ohio 70c is now asked. In cotton staples few changes; Continental D, brown sheetings, reduced to 14 1-2c, while all other brands, both brown, bleached, and colored are steady, and stocks said to be light. All bleached goods below 12c are reported to be scarce. Medium and fine grades are steady, and, if shaded a little, jobbers stand ready to purchase liberally, but agents are not disposed to make much, if any, concession.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Beeves come in more freely, and the market is less firm. There are 1,700, making 6,900 this week. Lower freights give us many poor cattle. It was with difficulty that all were sold. Texans went at 5a6c; thin Western at 8a10c; fair to good, 10 1-2a11c, and only few at 12c; 6 cars Kentucky 8-cwt sold at 11 1-4c; 2 cars poor Texans, av. 1,180 lbs, at $7.50, av. 8 cwt per cwt; 2 cars, av. 6 1-4 cwt, at 10 1-4c, 57 lbs per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,100 to-day, and 25,900 this week; prices unchanged, but sales slower and market not strong; few lots selling; car mixed State and Canada, averaging 103 lbs, sold at 5 3-4c; deck fine, av 96 lbs, at 7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,700 to-day, making 40,800 for the week; this large supply reduced city slaughtered to 5 3-4a5 1-2c, those of 200 lbs selling at 5c. Live are worth 4 3-4a5 1-4c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 918, making the supply 6,900 head, increase 2,300 head over the same time last week. Market closed active, firm, and unchanged; sales 24 Indiana steers, av 1,300 lbs, at $6.60; 76 Texas steers, av 970 lbs, at $3.80; 112 Ohio, av 1,240 to 1,600 lbs, at $4.25a6.40; 592 Illinois, av 1,138 to 1,416 lbs, at $4.37 1-2a6.00; 88 do, premium, av 1,525 lbs, at $6.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; closed firm; sales $5.00a5.50 for fair to good Ohio's, av 87 to 95 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; market quiet; sales 2,000 head at $4.30a4.50 for medium to good.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—Cattle—Received, 6 cars. 125 head shipped by the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad; 1 car—20 head, shipped by the North Missouri Railroad.

Hogs—Received at the yards, 3,434 head; at the packing houses, 2,400 head. Slaughtered, 2,723 head. Market somewhat depressed under liberal receipts, though the quotations—$3.60a3.75—still stand.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Cattle opened buoyant, but not active. Receipts 32 cars; prices, 4 1-2a7 1-2c with moderate supply.

Sheep advanced 3-4a1c. Quality fair. Lambs quite scarce and advanced 3-4a1c. Coarse wool sheep, 6 1-4a7c; fine wool, 5 1-4a6c; lambs, 7a7 4-4.

Hogs excited and 3-8c higher for Western; $5.00a 5.10 for State; $4.75 for heavy and medium weights.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling upland, 19 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.75a6.00; common to good extra, $6.30a6.50; good to choice, $6.55a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05a7.25; extra Ohio, $6.40a7.10; St. Louis, $6.70a9.25. Rye flour firm at $4.30a5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 30,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.50a1.52; choice Milwaukee, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.55a1.60; white, $1.65a 1.75; amber, $1.60a1.65. Rye, barley, and malt quiet. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 22,000 bu; old Western mixed afloat, 79 1-2c; new, 75c; new yellow, 78a80c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 29,000 bu.

HOPS—Firm.

EGGS—Firm, at 34a35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17 3-4a20c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 9a9 5-8c. Molasses dull at 44a50c. Rice, 8 1-2a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 3-4c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.50; prime new, $12.00; prime mess, $11.00; March $14.37a 15.00. Beef steady. Dressed hogs 5 3-4a6c. Cut meats and middles quiet. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11a25c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.01.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and held firmly; No. 1, $1.23 1-2; No. 2, $1.21 1-4. Oats firm; No. 2, 38 1-4c. Corn firm; No. 2, 42 1-2c. Rye higher; No. 1, 64 1-2c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 52 1-2c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; $3.85a4.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a7.50. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.56a1.58. Rye held at 95c. Corn in good demand; old yellow 80a82c; mixed Western, new, 70a72c. Oats steady; white, 55a56c; mixed, 53c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, new, $15.25a 15.50. Lard, 9 1-4a9 1-2c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15 3-4c; refined, 22a22 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Held at $1.01.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; Western family, $7.50a8.50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1.60a1.65. Corn firm; mixed Western, 70a72c. Oats dull; 52c.

PROVISIONS and BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—94a$1.00.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in wheat; holders firmer; No. 1 red winter, $1.43 bid, $1.45 asked. Corn in fair request; new, 50c; old, 58c. Oats firm and in better; 41c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm, but unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine scarce, $6.75; XX scarce, $7.37 1-2 a7.50; XXX $7.50a7.75. Corn firm, 77a78c. Oats 55a58c. Bran, supply light, $1.00.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime $35.00, choice $38.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess $14.75. Bacon dull; shoulders 7 3-4c, sides 7 7-8. Hams 14a15c. Lard dull, tierce offering at 9a9 1-2c; keg 10a10 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Sugar fair demand, firm; inferior 8a8 3-4c; common to good common 7a7 1-2c; fair to fully fair 7 3-4a8c; prime 9 3-4c. Molasses unchanged, prime 65c.

WHISKEY—Rectified 98c a$1.00 1-2.

MONETARY—Sterling 19 3-4; sight 1-4a 1-2 discount. Gold 110.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged; sales, 88 hhds.

COTTON—Very firm; middling, 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good shipping demand, and prices fully maintained; ex-family, $6.25. Wheat quiet and firm; choice red and white, on arrival, $1.35a1.40. Corn firmer; ear and shelled in bulk, on arrival, 38a40c. Oats firm; classic in bulk, on arrival, for prime to choice. Rye steady 70a75c.

HOGS—Dull; full range, 4a4 1-4c, and many left over in pens, packers not buying freely.

PROVISIONS—In fair order demand; prices firm; few bacon sides here; held at 9c. Bulk meats fairly active; shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-2c; clear, 6 3-4c, packed; sugar-cured hams, 14 1-2c; plain, 14c, packed. Lard, 9a9 1-4c. Mess pork, $13.50; future delivery, $13.25, with sales.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Steady; low middling at 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family at $6.60a 6.90. Wheat scarce, firm, and higher; sales at $1.45a1.57. Corn firm at 45a47c. Rye quiet at 78a 80c. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly; there is a demand for future delivery at $12.50 seller January and $13.75 February, but very little offering; there being but little disposition to sell short it can be sold at $12.25 cash. Lard quiet; held firmly; prime steam, 8 5-8c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; clear rib, 6a6 1-4c; clear, 6 1-4a6 1-2; outside rates fully covered; sales clear rib at 6 1-4c seller February. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9 1-2c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25a4.35; receipts, 14,000.

GREEN MEATS—Steady; sales at 4 3-8c, 5 3-8c, and 6a6 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Excited and higher at 92c; closing at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Unchanged at 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour held firmly; business small and prices unchanged. Wheat stiff, and buyers off; No. 2 spring, $1.22 1-2; No. 3 red fall, $1.40; held higher. Corn slow and easier; mixed on track, 44a44 1-2c. Oats dull; small sales; mixed on track, 34a35c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm at 75c for No. 2.

WHISKEY—89 1-2a90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged; order lots, 13a 13 1-4. Dry salt meat, jobbing and order lots loose; shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6; clear, 6 3-8c; packed, 5 6 1-4a5 6 1-2c. Bacon, jobbing and order lots; shoulders, 7 1-4a7 1-2c; clear rib, 7 3-4 a7 1-2c; clear, 7 3-4c. Lard; good inquiry, but held above buyers views; small lot choice kettle, 8 5-8c.

HOGS—Dull and lower, and some 30,000 unsold; prices ranged at $4.00a4.15, mostly $4.00a4.10.

CATTLE—Dull; $3.00a5.00 for Missouri.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 8,107; cattle, 363.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.52; No. 1, $1.49; amber Michigan, $1.45a1.48; No. 1 red, $1.49; No. 2, $1.34. Corn dull; high mixed 48c; low mixed, 48c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 39 1-2c; Michigan, 40c.

CLOVER SEED—$6.40.

HOGS—Steady at $3.60a3.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A lifetime devoted to the study of the wants of the travelling public has given the American House, Boston, through its veteran landlord, Lewis Rice, a wide and enviable reputation. Newly furnished, and supplied with all modern improvements.

For a cold, quinsy, or sore throat, some use pitch or cough candy, while Durno's Catarrh Snuff reaches the disease and eradicates it without deranging the stomach. It removes accumulations from the head and gives tone to the secretory organs. Try it.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 853 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 119 and 118 Clark street.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

FAIRMAN—SHERMAN—In Newtown, Conn., Nov. 30, by Rev. Dr. Marble, Mr. F. Fairman and Miss Mary S. Sherman, of the former place. No cards.

DEAN—PRICE—At Beloit, Wis., on Wednesday, by the Rev. Austin Gibb, Mr. Frank Dean, of Chicago, and Miss Nettie J. Price, of Beloit.

SWINBURNE—TRIMBLE—At Geneva, Ill., Dec. 7, by Rev. Mr. Tucker, Henry H. Swinburne, formerly of Chicago, and Anna Sherwood, daughter of Dr. D. B. Trimble, of Chicago. No cards.

PLATT—BARCLAY—Nov. 30, 1871, by the Rev. H. W. Powers, John L. Platt, late of St. Louis, and Miss Mary R. Barclay. No cards.

DIED.

PLATT—At Wheaton, Ill., Dec. 4, Lawrence M. Platt, son of Edgar Platt; aged 49 years.

New Haven (Conn.) papers please notice.

FALCH—Dec. 7, 1871, Josephine A. Falch, beloved wife of Charles H. Falch.

Funeral from the residence of her father, J. Dinet, 363 Milwaukee-av., on Sunday, at 12 p. m.

San Francisco papers please copy.

SEARS—At Watseka, Ill., Dec. 5, 1871, at her residence, Mrs. T. J. Sears, of consumption.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 3 and 4 Randolph-st.

Household Goods,

White Granite Glass and Hardware, Blankets, Comforters, New Buggies, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Entire Furniture,

and Apparatus of a first-class Photographer

AT AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House. Also

4 New Buggies, 2 Horses, Farm Wagon, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK

BOOTS, SHOES,

Balmorals, Arctics, Alaskas, Rubber Shoes and Boots,

AT AUCTION,

on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES

Assorted Glassware,

30 CRATES WHITE GRANITE,

AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Regular Saturday's Sale

OF

Household Furniture,

On Saturday, Dec. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Carpets, Crockery, etc.

At 11 o'clock—One pair Horses and Harness, and Lumber Wagon.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fine Art Sale.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE

Begs to inform the public that he will sell, BY AUCTION, his whole

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

Selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising chef d'oeuvres and gems of the GREAT MODERN MASTERS, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12 and 13, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York. Tickets of admission will be issued, for which application should be made to the auctioneers, personally or by mail.

W. H. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, N. Y.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1871,

At 24 North Canal-st.,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing each day until the whole is closed out. All the unredeemed pledges of J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, late of 119 South Clark-st., and now of 22 West Lake-st. The stock consists of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Fire Arms, Musical Instruments, Furs, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc.

J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $10,000, in an old and well-established business, [illegible] Address M W H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$200 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a patented business that will pay $[illegible] per month. [illegible] West Washington-st., Room [illegible].

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000, to take one-third or one-half interest in an established wholesale furniture manufacturing business in Central Illinois; established five years; now doing a business, and lucrative business, clear; good reasons for selling. Address A. J. McNEILL, Mattoon, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BRICK RESIDENCES in Evanston on the west ridge, within five minutes' walk of depot. These houses are large and contain all the modern improvements; terms easy. Call at 105 South Clinton-st., or address the undersigned at Evanston. JOSEPH M. LYONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

THE BOLD PIONEER of the Woman's Rights movement,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

will deliver her great lecture,

"THE COMING GIRL,"

Next Monday evening. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 123 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 423 Wabash-av.; [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Last Two Nights OF SCHOOL!

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Monday, Dec. 11, first appearance this season of Mr. BELVIL RYAN and Miss ANNIE GOODALL.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER .... S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

First Week of Wm. Dwyer, Charley Smith, and Frank DeCourcy.

Change of programme. Arlington's Challenge Ensemble; Price's Haunted House; many new novelties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cents; Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

This evening will be presented the new serio-comic drama of

SMOKE,

and the elegant comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Matinee Saturday afternoon. In preparation—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—80x160 feet on Madison-st.; plan for building drawn; foundation laid; very desirable. To lease, 20x80 on Quincy east of Dearborn at 4 per cent on valuation.

50x50, fine corner on Wabash-av., at $3,000 per annum.

[illegible] on South Water-st., between State and Dearborn. Cheap lease.

40x100 on Wabash-av. north of Adams-st.; very choice lot at a bargain.

25x100 on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st.

25x100 on Wabash-av., south of Adams-st., and other property. ULRICH & BOND, 211 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A CORNER on Madison near Dearborn-st.

25 1-2 ft Van Buren-st., near State, $20,000, on 10 years' time.

60 ft. Wabash, near Adams, $60,000.

40 ft. with marble block, Madison-st., near Halsted, on 10 years' time.

MILLER & RIGDON, 200 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A 4-story marble-front house, and lot. Only $9,000, if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 557 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—273 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of 837.10 on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 9 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the forties. For particulars inquire at 587 North State-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PROPERTY ON PRAIRIE-av.; lot, 120 feet; house completely furnished can be vacated immediately. Any party requiring an elegant and spacious residence may address K W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 11 rooms; all modern improvements and lot 22x123 ft; No. 288 West Adams-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; barn and lot 22x125, fronting Jefferson Park, on Adams-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 16 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., deep corner lot.

50 ft on North Lasalle-st., east front.

25 ft on North Clark-st., east front.

25 ft on North Wells-st., west front.

25 ft on North Sedgwick-st.

H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER lot on State-st., about 100 feet square, north of Twenty-second-st. WM. HANSBROUGH, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER TO-DAY—house, barn, and 45 foot corner lot, Jackson-st., near Western-av., $3,700, just $2,500 below value; two thirds can remain on time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN—SMALL cottage and 25 foot lot, Laurel-st., near Thirty-first; only $750; to-day terms easy. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT FOR A BANK, 20X 100 feet, fronting south on Adams-st., 80 feet west of Dearborn-st.; will be sold at a grand bargain, if applied for immediately. Drop me a note, and I will call and see you. E. H. CUMMINGS, 303 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Washington-st.; also 5 acres at Englewood. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER STORE AND LOT ON Lake-st., at a great bargain. House and lot on North Carpenter-st., $4,500. Large building and lease on West Madison-st., suitable for store and dwelling. Lots to exchange for teams. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 187 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PARK-AV., 126x124, CORner of Hoyne. Corner of Union-st. and Milwaukee-av., 40x105, and buildings. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN C. RICHBERG, 5 Lind Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED house, 14 rooms, new, on Michigan-av.; no ground; long and favorable lease, at three-fifths its value. Inquire at 1020 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BARN, AND 30-foot lot, on Park-av., at two thirds its value; look at it. D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $1,800, WORTH $2,600, near Western-av. and Van Buren-st., $300 down; immediate possession. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN BURNT DISTRICT, 160x160 FEET, corner Huron and Franklin, N. D., on long time, without cash payment. PHILLIPS & CHANDLER, Real Estate Agents, 65 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON BURNSIDE AND Butterfield-sts. (two corners) for $2,000. 8 on Wentworth-av., for $600 each; worth $800. Must sell. Address P S, 339 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant house, 8 rooms, with good lot, $2,800; $700 cash. Other houses cheap. CLAFLIN BROS., 294 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, A FEW more splendid lots near Lincoln Park and School; half the cash to build with advanced. Office open in the evening till 8 o'clock. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,200 ACRES OF A beautiful improved and unimproved farm, in different sections, near DesMoines, the capital of the State of Iowa. Would exchange for city improved or unimproved property. The owner is at our office; can be seen for three days. N. KOVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 6, Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LITTLE FARM OF 41 acres, with first-class improvements, close by Wheaton, DuPage County; will take part pay in Chicago property. Title undisputed. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 133 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 151 acres, near Lombard, 18 miles from Chicago, three-fourth mile from station; title perfect; terms easy. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 133 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A good farm of 320 acres, 50 miles from Chicago. Also a good farm of 85 acres with stock and tools. Farms and farm lands in Iowa and Missouri. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—140 ACRES ON Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County, giving good shipping facilities, and 320 acres in Antrim and Lenawee Counties, Michigan, all heavily timbered, and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to F. R. RAUCH, Monroe, Michigan.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, containing $24.50, and veil, was dropped from a lady's muff, Tuesday, about 7 p. m., going west on north side of Madison, between Ada-st. and Western-av., and north to Warren-av. The reward will be promptly paid on leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—DECEMBER 5—$20 REWARD—A GENT'S small, solitaire diamond pin; finder please call at 246 Wabash-av., at D. G. HAMILTON & CO.'S office.

LOST—$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR the return (after 5 o'clock p. m.) of two overcoats taken from No. 1257 Wabash-av., Thursday evening and no questions asked.

LOST—A ROAN HORSE, WITH BLANKET, being hitched to a slop-wagon the day when the explosion took place at the distillery on Third-av.; owner, HENRY DRESSEL, 262 North Reuben-st.

LOST—ON THE 7TH INST. ON WEST RANdolph, Lincoln, or Hubbard-sts. a gold hunting watch, white dial, maker's name (Jos. Johnson) across it; a liberal reward for return to owner at 452 Hubbard-st., or Room 1, No. 15 West Randolph-st.

FOUND—STRAYED ON MY PREMISES, near Jones' Brick Yard, on Blue Island-av., a bay mare, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. THOS. HAYS.

FOUND—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, the owner can have him by calling at 31 Sampson-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING notes of deposit and other papers on the Scandinavian Bank. The loser can have information of where he can get them by applying to C. SENECAL, No. 207 South Clark-st.

STOLEN—FROM 122 MADISON-ST.—DARK brown pony, 11 hands high; large scar on right hind quarter; star in forehead. Information left at 822 West Van Buren-st. will be paid for.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 403 CATHArine-st., a bay horse, with white star in forehead (only mark), had long black tail, and weighs 900 or 950 pounds. The above amount will be paid by bringing him as above.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A bay horse strayed away Thursday night, to any one who returns him to 16 Pearson-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, for a term of years; money to loan on collaterals. [illegible] mortgages bought. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 399 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AS WANTED. Purchase money mortgages bought, by OTIS & LANE, 186 East Harrison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 251 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, purchase money, leasehold and real estate securities. C. K. HAGERTY, 112 South Morgan-st. Call in forenoon.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $1,500 FOR FROM FOUR TO six months, or a year, on personal property worth $5,000. Will not pay over 2 per cent. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 for 1 OR 2 YEARS AT 10 PER cent—no commissions—secured by first-class unincumbered real estate. COFFMAN & COLLARD, 187 West Washington-st.

$5,000 WANTED TO SELL $5,000 RIVERside bonds, interest payable in gold. Will exchange the same for Chicago real estate. Address W. B., Tribune office, Chicago.

$5,500 WANTED ON PROPERTY WORTH $14,000; will pay 10 per cent for one year. Address F 8, 319 Cottage Grove-av.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, time; also, secured notes cashed. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWY.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, FRONT, CHEAP, with garden; [illegible] Also front part of [illegible] for business. SIMEON MEARS, 521 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE containing 13 rooms, in good repair, with all conveniences, on the car route, near business, part of the city of Aurora, Ill. Inquire at MAURY'S Rising Sun, 215 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] (first neighborhood in the city); furniture mostly new, at a bargain; one block from cars; call this day at 469 Cottage Grove-av., [illegible] of Egan.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 4 TO 10 rooms, at from $15 to $50 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe. Can be seen at my office, Room 12, 24 South Canal-st., in the forenoon, and at Evanston in the afternoon. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS on the corner of Fulton and Robey-sts., with barn in rear; will be rented to a responsible party till May 1, 1872. Key can be found at 773 Fulton-st., and other particulars ascertained.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, OF 14 rooms, 1331 Prairie-av.; rent, $200 per month. Apply to BEAL & MITCHELL, 14 South Clinton-st., or 671 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BRICK STORE, nearly completed, No. 19 South Canal-st., with basement; size, 19x150; will be ready January 1. W. H. FRANCIS, 220 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, NEW, AT 86 WEST Madison-st., $25 per month. Apply to BIRNEY HAND.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A 2-story English basement house on Wabash-av., north of [illegible], the only business [illegible] by the Republic Insurance Co., at half the price paid for a house in the same block. None but responsible business parties need apply to WM. HANSBROUGH or CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR $30 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren, east side. Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SETS OF LARGE PARLORS, suitable for first-class stores; a large hall, and a number of good sized rooms, all within half block of the Post Office, on Wabash-av.; without doubt the best location in the city; also, an entire house on Wabash-av., for business purposes. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., 20x60 feet; first-rate location, near the bridge. Apply to D. LEONARD, 46 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE AND ALL the basement of No. 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE, ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. A. NICHOLS & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, WITH GAS, ALSO storage in good frost-proof cellar, with good insurance. Apply to COCHRAN & OVERTON, opposite 209 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT—A NEW STORE—JUST COMPLETed, opposite Messrs. Field Leiter & Co. on State-st., near Twentieth-st. Apply to H. McKey, 24 Park-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST SIDE LASALLE-st., between Lake and South Water, 40x80 feet, for a term of years; owner will improve to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., third floor northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO PEOPLE of refinement, who will board one. Address, this week, ECONOMY, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR A small family. Apply at 121 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS IN A private family. Inquire at 224 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR lodgings, very low, in fine brick residence, 249 Calumet-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.; attendance, fuel, and gas; hot and cold water, and bath.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, on South Side. Will pay a liberal rent and give security and best of references. Address WHITTAKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE OR ROOM, 20x30, or thereabouts, on Madison, between Canal and Halsted; first floor only; will buy a lease. Address JOHN WALDRON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on West Side, centrally located. Address BURNED OUT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, WELL FURnished house, on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st., by a responsible party. Who is willing to take part or whole payment of rent, with the privilege, if there are accommodations, of taking a few strictly first-class boarders. References exchanged. Apply to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEman wishes to rent a well furnished room in a house with all modern conveniences, either on the South or West Side; references exchanged. Address H P, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, South of State-st., and south of Twenty-second-st., for a family of three adult persons. W. IRVING CULVER, 399 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, [illegible] COLLINS EATON, Agent, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth planers, sash tickers and moulders, shaping machines and mortising machines. 38 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly at 50 and 52 Madison-st., now in full operation at 158 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing and small model work. Western Sewing Machine Company, F. M. MAYHEW, Manager.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 38 AND 23 West Randolph-st. Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—BRICK MACHINE, ONE OF THE best make, cheap for cash, or exchange for brick next season. Can be seen at 247 Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HESS, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, 100-horse power, now running in good order; also, boiler; to be sold to put in larger engine. Address SAMUEL RIDDLE, Glen Riddle Post Office, Delaware County, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND 12-horse power portable engine, in complete running order. Inquire at elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

HORSE-POWERS, RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from one to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17-FOOT 22-inch swing; one 25-foot, 23-inch swing; one 12-foot, 16-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 10-foot, 18-inch swing; one 6-foot 15-inch swing, of various sizes; also a few strictly first-class machinists' tools, at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONING, MORTISING; a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR, SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO'S, 113 Fulton-st.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings with self-oiling boxes, a complete set of pulley-patterns up to 8 inches, and are prepared to take orders for shafting with couplings, and other machine foundry, and wood-shop work immediately. Also can take woodworking machinery. A few 8 and 10 horse portable engines on hand of our own manufacture. Also horse tread-powers, saw frames, and saws for sawing wood. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHYSICIAN'S PROPERTY—RESIDENCE, horses, carriage, &c.—in a town on the Illinois Central Railroad, for sale; price $1,200. Practice amounts to $2,000 or $2,500 per year. Address PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE IN THE BEST PART OF Chicago for sale on account of family troubles. Only 5 days' notice. From $600 to $800 cash. Inquire at 113 West Adams-st. JOHN WEBELMESSER.

A SMALL FRESH STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND a lease of store, of an old-established business stand, fixtures with store, for sale, at 739 West Madison-st. Any one wishing a good business will do well to look into this, as the present owner is about to change business.

CHEAP—LOUIS RICHBERG'S PACKING-house, fixtures, ice house, &c., corner Milwaukee-av. and Union-sts. Terms easy, title perfect; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN C. RICHBERG, 5 Lind Block, at Randolph-st. bridge.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, IN ILLINOIS, 140 miles from Chicago; a four-run mill complete, with engine and boiler, &c., all the necessary machinery, with cooper's shop; also, [illegible] or the engine and boiler, stones and machinery will be sold separate. Apply to J. W. BAXTER & CO., mill furnishers, foot of West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $[illegible]; somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars address W, Tribune office.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $[illegible]; somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars address W, Tribune office.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, ON West Indiana-st., No. 171. A good bargain for cash.

THE NEATEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY for sale; good location; satisfactory reasons given for sale. Call on or address CHARLES ANDREWS, 48 Hubbard-court.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Office 239 South Halsted-st., and 389 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, EXCHANGed or rented. Oil, needles, and attachments for all machines. 246 West Madison-st.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ETNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machines wanted, given on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 197 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF LEATHER belting, lace leather, springs, tool and machinery steel, and band cut files for sale by T. B. BROWNE & CO., 47 and 49 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE, HEAVY OIL CLOTH, 18 by 20 feet; will be cut to suit purchaser; vault doors (new) also four marble dining tables. 271 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OLD BEER CASKS AND HOGSheads, for which they will bring, [illegible] at 247 Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HESS, 48 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER WAUCOMA ON REAsonable terms; the schooner Waucoma, class A 2, carrying 21,000 bushels of wheat. For particulars apply to M. F. FITZGERALD & CO., of Milwaukee; or, J. M. EGAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe; nearly new. Call at 498 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A NEW YORK Crosby machine and brake, nearly new. Call, or address, JAS. TIERNAN, Waukegan, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. GLENDENNIN, WHO visited the North Presbyterian Church, will please call at No. 6 Sixteenth-st., she will hear something to her advantage.

PERSONAL—J B S, WHO PAWNED "MINUTE Repeater" at 389 State-st., can find it at 525 State-st., with H. MAY, Pawnbroker.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-READER ON A [illegible] Address [illegible] with references and experience.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO canvass for the Howe sewing machine. To good men we shall offer liberal inducements. Apply at the South Side office, 389 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEments to first class canvassers, at the office of the Gold Medal Sewing Machine, 165 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS AND THOROughly practical salesmen in a grocery business. C. H. [illegible] & CO.

WANTED—SOLICITOR TO CANVASS IN THE city; light work and good pay. Call soon at 213 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO STEADY TEAMSTERS. APply in rear of 512 Tyler-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS AND farm work; also, cheap tickets sold to all points South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD TEAMSTERS WHO PERfectly understand the care and handling of horses, and well acquainted with the streets. Good wages paid. Apply to J. B. FLAGG, Superintendent Fuel Department, Standard Hall, from 1 to 4 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—100 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS in South; wages, $1.75 per day; board $4.00 per week, at 50 South Canal-st., opposite St. Louis Depot, where all the cheap tickets are sold to all points South. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIana, for John Dunbar; a winter's work; 150 farm hands for this State, at $1 per day and board; cheap tickets to St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Vicksburg, etc. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lincoln Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING GROCERY SALESman; one who has a good acquaintance and knowledge of the business. GEORGE ROSS & CO., wholesale grocers, 154 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOY FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK; must write a plain, fair hand, and live with his parents preferred. Apply this morning between 9 and 10 at 479 Wabash-av., basement. Wages $3 per week.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new corn sheller; shells 3 bushels per hour; retail's at $5; no charge for rights; good men want'd. KIMBALL & CO., 164 West Madison-st., Room 13.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A DRUGSTORE who partly understands the drug business. Address HORTON & DALE, 1273 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER MAN in a grocery. Apply this morning at 479 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE CABINET-MAKER; PERMAnent job to a good workman. Address by letter or person, J. C. PITTMAN, Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $4 per week, or at $20 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skillful workman. Apply, with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN, WHO IS ALSO A fair compositor, for a country newspaper office. Address "McHENRY," Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BODY-MAKER, ONE WHO understands cutter work. Address N. BERGERON, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD BOOK and job compositors, at JAMESON & MORSE'S, 166 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN TO take charge of a cabinet shop; wages $4 a day to a good man; must understand his business; no others need apply. Call as early as possible, at 618 Washington-av. H. H. ALLEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CROMPTON LOOM weaver. DAGGETT, SAMPLE & CO., Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER, corner of Twenty-first and State-sts.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR, AT 60 WEST WASHington-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL PLUMBER. Apply at 1473 State-st.

WANTED—20 FIRST-RATE BRICKLAYERS; highest price. Apply to CLARK & BROTHER, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS—4 OR 5 GIRLS good compositors, at the Beacon Office, Aurora, Ills.; steady employment and good wages.

WANTED—LADY COPYISTS. CALL WITH specimen of writing, at 303 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES WANTING LIGHT, lucrative employment, to call at Room 3, 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 209 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE AT Martyn's Dining Rooms, 45 West Washington-st. Apply early in morning.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 35 University-place.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 966 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, who talks English, to cook, wash and iron in a private family, 1469 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German or Swede preferred; references required, at 12 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 742 West Jackson-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 1120 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS of age; Swede preferred. Apply at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A FAMily of four. No. 8 Noble-st.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT GIRL about 18 years of age. Apply at 242 Warren-av.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN AND NURSE girl. Inquire at No. 47 West Randolph-st., in front rooms, up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, AT 124 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework, in first class families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1062 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. Also, an assistant and apprentices. 21 Peck-court.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, BY A GENtleman; must be intelligent and companionable; work light, and a comfortable home; an American young lady of fair complexion preferred. Address Post Office Box 22, Clinton, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN A NO. 1 ACCOUNTANT WILL POST BOOKS at their office or at home, at moderate rates. First-class references. Address G. O. M., Tribune office.

ANNOYANCE IN THE WINTER FROM frozen bolts will be avoided by ordering France's patent shutter fasteners. Canvassers throughout the State can coin money. 135 26th-st.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars and large experience desires to be connected with some well-established concern. Address JOHN G, 489 Wabash-av.

A PARTY OF THREE OF RESPECTABILITY and experience desire to contract for the removal of debris. Address SCOTCHMEN, Tribune office.

BADGES, STENCILS, ETC.—BADGES MADE TO order a specialty. Several hundred new and original designs. Every trade and society represented in various sizes and styles, with owner's name. Stencils and jewellers' orders filled promptly and samples furnished at trade rates. E. C. FOOTE, 69 West Madison-st., second floor, Chicago.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned not to purchase or negotiate a certain note made by the undersigned for $1,500, payable to the order of R. Purdy, 30 days after demand, as the said note has been fraudulently paid. CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 27 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 112 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

NOTICE—R. PURDY HAS NO INTEREST IN or connection with the firm of CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO.

TEAMING—I AM OPEN FOR CONTRACTS TO clean out cellars in burnt district at low rates and on short notice. Have a great many of my own teams. Also, large quantity of lake sand for sale. Call at Dr Roughan, 1298 State-st. F. EDWARDS.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO ENgage in a profitable business and all an important position. Call on C. D. ALDERSON, Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st., between 9 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A FRAME BUILDing to remove South Side. Will also rent front store or dwelling. Address HENRY CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years on South Branch, ground for the manufacture of brick. Address P O, Tribune office, stating location, size of ground, and price.

WANTED—A SMALL STORE IN A GOOD LOcality, suitable for a cigar business. Address J B G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TAKE CONTRACT, OR WORK by the day, in removing debris from the burnt district. Will furnish teams. Apply at HENRY NYER'S, 121 West Randolph-st., corner Polk, or leave orders at 165 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,500, at once; security and good wages given. Inquire of W. MERRILL, corner Clark and Madison-sts., 124 Clark.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH SOME money, to handle Palmer's automatic or self-acting [illegible]; for all elastic sewing machines. There is plenty of money in it, and the right man can secure the general agency for any of the following States: Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and California. Address or apply to A. HONSINGER & CO., 208 West Madison-st., corner Green.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO UNderstands thoroughly the manufacture of lime, to take a working interest in a lime business. A S T, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BOOKBINDERS AND PAPERrulers to meet at 34 South Canal-st., Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A MAGIC lantern to sell can find a cash customer by addressing P O Box 1822, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable overcoats in the market, in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 243 Milwaukee-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female Agents; horse and outfit furnished. Address, with stamp, SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LOT ON MICHIgan, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts. Address J. A. PETITE, 12 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FT. ON LASALLE-ST. between Chicago-av. and Division-st.; also, 20 or 25 ft. on North Clark-st., between Chicago-av. and the river, for cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 203 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUSTOMers for half-block lots, cottages and lots in section 7, or across Lincoln Park. Please send description and lowest terms to E. H. CUMMINGS, 303 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHICAGO PROPerty inside city limits for property adjoining city limits. Will put some cash with it. Address M B, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a stable of horses, private or livery; understands [illegible] Address C B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS SHIPping clerk; [illegible] Address H R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family [illegible] Address FRANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] Address N L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BY A young man; [illegible] Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] Address W F H, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS thoroughly competent [illegible] cashier, or copyist. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] Address [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 SILVER-ST., [illegible]

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE LARGE AND [illegible]

133 [illegible]

166 [illegible]

751 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMmodated [illegible]

BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD—[illegible]

MADISON-HOUSE—[illegible]

PRAIRIE-AV.—A FEW [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING—FOR THE WINTER in a private family [illegible] Address, stating terms, [illegible] Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR [illegible] the Great Conflagration [illegible] Chamberlin, of The Chicago [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] THE CHAMPION [illegible] PANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE [illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." [illegible] The Chicago Tribune [illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—A [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] Agent, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] J. HOLLAND & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] TROTTER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—[illegible]

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS [illegible]

I AM BOARDING HORSES AT [illegible] M. C. BRADLEY.

ONE GOOD MULE TEAM FOR SALE [illegible]

SOME MORE DRAFT HORSES FOR SALE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] WORK HORSES [illegible]

WANTED—FOR CASH—A [illegible]

WANTED—SECOND-HAND [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible] H. LANE, [illegible]

WANTED—LIGHT DEMOCRAT WAGON [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE FOR PROPERTY—[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN [illegible] PHILLIPS & [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOCK STOVES, TINWARE, [illegible] hardware store.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE [illegible] G O, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Is Cundurango a Jo[b] Fraud?

The Fur-Seal Flurry—Cuba a[nd] Apache Wars.

[illegible] Recommendations—Th[e] New Party.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible]

One of the leading physicians here, Dr. [illegible] W. P. Garnett, has just publishe[d] [illegible] against the new specific for ca[ncer,] cundurango. He says that two-thirds [illegible] treated in this city with the [illegible] and reported as evidences of [illegible] are dead; and that the remaini[ng] [illegible] mother of the Vice President, a[nd] Mrs. Gorham, wife of the [illegible] Secretary of [the Senate,] are neither of them cured. [illegible] the report on the oth[er] [illegible] which the State Department has [illegible] [illegible] specimens of the [illegible] [illegible] Garnett and a local committ[ee] [illegible] who wish to make replies [illegible] in other cities, who had [illegible] knowledge of the virtues of the d[rug.] [illegible] then makes the broad asserti[on] [illegible] in the State Department, in co[nnection] with leading physicians here, [illegible] the notion of introducing this me[dicine] [illegible] giving it a wholesale puff through [illegible] Department circular letter, and th[e] [illegible] quantities of the drug to be [illegible] "the cundurango ring" only. [illegible] individual sent out as an agent for [the] purchase of the drug, Garnett says, went [at] the expense of the United States Gover[nment] [illegible] and it is now alleged that the St[ate] Department will not permit the evidence [illegible] to be made public, because it is n[ot] favorable to the new treatment.

Dr. Garnett says that a full scienti[fic] [illegible] analysis of cundurango tended [to] demonstrate that the drug, if not absolu[tely] [illegible] possessed no very active therapeu[tic] principle whatever. I mention this m[atter] because Washington is now overrun w[ith] [illegible] invalids, whom the physicians h[ere] [illegible] the drug in charge profess to prefer [to] [illegible] upon the spot.

If this medicine is a mere nostrum witho[ut] virtue, it is an outrage on the poor peo[ple] [illegible] using it to put them to the expe[nse] of coming in winter to this expensive ci[ty.] I may add that the physician most p[rom]inently mentioned in connection with t[he] nostrum has retired from the peripate[tic] profession of medicine, and become a drugg[ist] [illegible] article. These irregularities, c[ontrary] to the medical code, should not opera[te] to the prejudice of tens of thousands of w[omen] [illegible] suffering the agonies of disease [illegible] which there exists no cure in known phar[macy.] It would appear to be a reflecti[on] upon nature that this disease alone shou[ld] be without remedy; and from the same b[ark] [illegible] part of South America whence th[e] bark is drawn, it will be remembered th[at] the universal enemy of malaria was drawn[,] [illegible] conquering quinine, which h[as] [illegible] the Anglo-Saxon races to move [illegible] [illegible] and fight our national mis[fortunes] in the last ditch of the swamps.

ROBESON AND CUBA—PIFF, PAFF, POUFF.

It is said on all sides that Secretary of [the] Navy Robeson has shown a wonderful [illegible] belligerent character since the feat acco[m]plished by our fleet in the waters of C[uba] [illegible], and that he is now anxious for, a[nd] [illegible] in a Cabinet minority upon the qu[estion] of active naval interference in the ha[rbor] of Havana and other ports of Cuba, p[ar]ticularly where the Spanish volunteers a[nd] the Captain General take our merchant v[es]sels and vessels-of-war to possess no oth[er] rights than the barks of what are called t[he] Cuban patriots. There is certainly more [of] a war feeling on the Cuban matter now [in] Washington, in the different parts of t[he] Executive Government and through C[on]gress, than I have ever noticed before.

The strife on that island is unnecessa[rily] cruel, unnecessarily prolonged, and it [is] far more atrocious on the side of t[he] Spaniards daily. Robeson has of late take[n] [illegible] more character amongst observe[rs] [illegible] than he formerly had. He [illegible] [illegible] sort of chap, always availa[ble] and frank speaking, and it would appear t[hat] he does not mean to give Admiral Porter [illegible] of his former absolute control over [the] navy.

HOW OVER THE FUR-SEAL ISLES.

[illegible] the quarrels to be fought o[ver] [illegible] winter is the interminable [illegible] over the lease of the Alaska seal-fisher[ies.] Last year an association of young gentlem[en] obtained from the government, under [the] provision of an act of Congress passed [in] their favor, the right to take all the sea[ls] up to a certain limitation, from the isla[nds] of St. George and St. Paul,—paying so muc[h] per annum for the lease. The most pro[minent] [illegible] person in this company is Gene[ral] Miller, who lost an eye in one of Gra[nt's] campaigns, and was afterward Collecto[r] of the Port of San Francisco. The Easte[rn] agent is a Mr. Hutchinson, one of the sin[ging] family of Hutchinson Brothers, of N[ew] England, and a shrewd, amiable, and dex[terous] business lawyer and *negociante*. I am told t[hat] when General Rousseau was sent up [to] Sitka and the Russian waters, to take p[ossession] of whatever he found there, after [the] Russian evacuation, he gave the hint [to] [illegible] his friends, who quietly repai[red] [illegible] by different routes, met him [in] San Francisco, and arrived at Sitka w[ith] [illegible] in hand to make purcha[ses] [illegible] for the firm of Cole, Mil[ler,] Hutchinson & Co., instantly concluded [a] bargain for the store-houses, seal-gear, a[nd] [illegible] vessels which constituted a part of [the] Company; and, with this purcha[se] [illegible] [illegible] besides, some sort of an [illegible] lease of the fur-seal islands tho[se] [illegible] on the same expedition, cert[ain] San Francisco capitalists had ensconc[ed] themselves, chief of whom were the propr[ietors] of the ice-monopoly of San Francisc[o,] [illegible] at that time on our Pacific coa[st] [illegible] exclusively from one spot in Russ[ian] America. As the ice people and their ca[pital] followers were generally Hebrews, and o[ther] [illegible] to look twice at their money bef[ore] they spent it, they lost the only object w[hich] [illegible] there—possession of the fur-[seal] [illegible] and equipments. Of course, [illegible] were instantly formed—the Ice [illegible] Union—and agents were sent to Washi[ngton,] who deported themselves as agents g[enerally] do here, acting up to their pretties[t.] [illegible] It was soon apparent that Hutchinson [had] [illegible] genius than his opponents, in dip[lomacy] [illegible] as well as business; and althou[gh] Secretary Boutwell, acting from that p[ersonal] [illegible] original obstinacy for which he is not[ed,] [illegible] his influence against the Miller [illegible] Hutchinson crowd, yet Congress, after inv[estigation] [illegible] in committees, unhesitatingly c[onfirmed] [illegible] the original patentees. Under [the] [illegible] of this act, Mr. Boutwell was compe[lled] to give a lease to Miller & Co., which he [did] with a bad grace. You know very well h[ow] these squabbles over spoils are conducte[d.] [illegible] letters are written to newspap[ers,] [illegible] reviews; lawyers get in with organ[s] [illegible] and public men; pamphlets are [illegible] full of affidavits from people [illegible] as Kamschatka; and, if the [illegible] party do not succeed in ousting th[e] [illegible] tenants, they generally expect to be bou[ght] [illegible] in order to have the quarrel stop[ped.] [illegible] not this case, and the utter impos[sibility] of computing the right or wrong of [it] show that the National Congress, meetin[g] [illegible] the Atlantic Ocean, is under [illegible] to do too much when it either gives [illegible] contracts to this or that par[ty] [illegible] monopolies, which can never [be] [illegible] understood away from the plac[e] [illegible] location.

TWO SENATORS.

John Sherman is here, tolerably confi[dent] of his re-election. He might have [been] beaten readily had anybody possessed [the] courage at the time to take up the co[ntest] against him. Six votes only were requ[ired] to be separated from the Republican sid[e] to insure his defeat; but as it was prob[able] that Sherman could secure as m[any] Democrats as the coalition ag[ainst] him could secure Republican, [illegible] the contest, therefore, see[med] to involve a great deal of money and a [great many] opportunities for the State Prison, ev[ery] body backed out. General Garfield had [illegible] over law business, and so had S[enator] Jacob Cox; and the latter, I believe, made [the] remark that he could not afford to go t[o the] United States Senate and take the sala[ry] [illegible] [illegible] to that office. Thus, the old Joh[n] comes back every time; nobody is in fav[or] of him, but, somehow or other, they ge[t him.]

Senator George Vickers, of Maryland, [goes] out of the Senate on the 4th of March, [and] as there is some sort of an hereditary [illegible] in Maryland, that the Eastern Shore m[ust] have every alternate Senator, about a[dozen] ambitious persons from the banks of [the] Pokomoke, the Pungateague, the Mano[kin] and the Appoquinimink expect to suc[ceed him.]

THE DEMOCRATS WHO SELL OUT.

The Democratic party is showing how [illegible] it is by the difficulty of ma[king] anything out of its ruins. I have seen a [number of] Democratic members of Con[gress] here, and they all look upon any new [coalition] [illegible] with that sort of apprehen[sion] [illegible] old poorhouse vagrant does [illegible] [illegible] begin to suggest any new propositi[on] [illegible] inform. Many of these Demo[crats] [illegible] to break up their grog-caucuses at h[ome,] [illegible] they now pull the strings by [illegible] automatic genius, while any c[hange] would result in their replacement by [illegible] under the new coalition. This m[ust] [illegible] all stand off. As I have told yo[u,] [illegible] a number of these Democrats [have] [illegible] all the time taking things, gifts, [illegible] Post Offices, &c., from this Repub[lican] [illegible] just as the Republica[ns] of New York city divided the pickings in [illegible] with Tammany Hall. The wa[y] [illegible] with such is to get up in their [illegible] some young, ardent, oratorical [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Is Cundurango a Job-Fraud?

The Fur-Seal Flurry---Cuba and Apache Wars.

Creswell's Recomendations---The New Party.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

[illegible] the leading physicians here, Dr. A[illegible] W. P. Garnett, has just published [illegible] against the new specific for cancer. He says that two-thirds of the [cases] treated in this city with the cundurango, and reported as evidences of its virtue, have died; and that the remaining two—Mrs. [illegible], mother of the Vice President, and Mrs. Gorham, wife of the Secretary of the Senate—are neither of them cured.

[illegible] copies of the report on the other [illegible] which the State Department has collected from different portions of the country, [illegible] specimens of the cundurango [experi]mentation—these have been [illegible] Garnett and a local committee, who wish to make replies to [illegible] in other cities, who had solicited knowledge of the virtues of the drug. [Garn]ett then makes the broad assertion [illegible] in the State Department, in collusion with leading physicians here, conceived the notion of introducing this medicine, giving it a wholesale puff through a [State] Department circular letter, and then [sending] quantities of the drug to be sold [by the] "cundurango ring" only.

The individual sent out as an agent for the [purchase] of the drug, Garnett says, went at [the] expense of the United States Government; and it is now alleged that the State [Department] will not permit the evidence on [illegible] to be made public, because it is not favorable to the new treatment.

Dr. Garnett says that a full scientific [illegible] analysis of cundurango tended to [demon]strate that the drug, if not absolutely [inert], possessed no very active therapeutic principle whatever. I mention this matter because Washington is now overrun with invalids, whom the physicians having the drug in charge profess to prefer to [treat] upon the spot.

If this medicine is a mere nostrum without [virtue], it is an outrage on the poor people [who are] using it to put them to the expense [of] coming in winter to this expensive city. I may add that the physician most prominently mentioned in connection with this [matter] has retired from the peripatetic [practice] of medicine, and become a druggist [in] this article. These irregularities, contrary to the medical code, should not operate to the prejudice of tens of thousands of women suffering the agonies of disease for which there exists no cure in known pharmacy. It would appear to be a reflection [illegible] that this disease alone should [be] without remedy; and from the same latitude of South America whence this [bark] was drawn, it will be remembered that the universal enemy of malaria was drawn,—the deified, conquering quinine, which has [enabled] the Anglo-Saxon races to move on [illegible] and fight our national miasmas [in the] ditch of the swamps.

[THE FUR-SEAL] AND CUBA—PIFF, PAFF, POUFF!

[It is said] on all sides that Secretary of the Navy Robeson has shown a wonderfully [illegible] character since the feat accomplished by our fleet in the waters of Columbia, and that he is now anxious for, and [heads] a Cabinet minority upon the question of active naval interference in the harbor of Havana and other ports of Cuba, particularly where the Spanish volunteers and the Captain-General take our merchant vessels and vessels-of-war to possess no other [rights] than the barks of what are called the Cuban patriots. There is certainly more of [war] feeling on the Cuban matter now in Washington than in the different parts of the Executive Government and through Congress than I have ever noticed before. The strife on that island is unnecessarily and unnecessarily prolonged, and it appears to be more atrocious on the side of the [Spaniards] daily. Robeson has of late taken a [much] more character amongst observers in Washington than he formerly had. He is a [illegible] sort of chap, always available [for] speaking, and it would appear that [he] does mean to give Admiral Porter the [illegible] his former absolute control over the [navy].

[H]OW OVER THE FUR-SEAL ISLES.

[illegible] the quarrels to be fought over [this] winter is the interminable one [over the] lease of the Alaska seal-fisheries. [Last] year an association of young gentlemen [obtained] from the government, under the [cover] of an act of Congress passed in [their] favor, the right to take all the seals, [under] certain limitation, from the islands [of] St. George and St. Paul,—paying so much [per] annum for the lease. The most prominent person in this company is General [Miller], who lost an eye in one of Grant's [campa]igns, and was afterward Collector of [the] Port of San Francisco. The Eastern [illegible] is a Mr. Hutchinson, one of the [illegible] family of Hutchinson Brothers, of New England, and a shrewd, amiable, and dexterous lawyer and negociator. I am told that [when] General Rousseau was sent up to [illegible] the Russian waters, to take possession of whatever he found there, after the [Russian] evacuation, he gave the hint to [illegible] his friends, who quietly repaired [by] different routes, met him at [San Fr]ancisco, and arrived at Sitka with [money] in hand to make purchases. [Hutchinson], for the firm of Cole, Miller, [illegible] & Co., instantly concluded a [bargain] for the store-houses, seal-gear, and [vessels] which constituted a part of the [property] of the Russian-American [Company]; and, with this purchase, [was given] to him, besides, some sort of an understanding of the lease of the fur-seal islands themselves. Now, on the same expedition, certain [San Fr]ancisco capitalists had ensconced [themselves], chief of whom were the proprietors of the ice-monopoly of San Francisco—[who] had at that time on our Pacific coast [illegible] exclusively from one spot in Russian [America]. As the ice people and their campaigners were generally Hebrews, and [illegible] look twice at their money before [illegible] it, they lost the only object worth [having] there—possession of the fur-seal [islands] and equipments. Of course, two [parties] were instantly formed—the Ins and [Outs]—and agents were sent to Washington. [These] deported themselves as agents generally do here, acting up to their prettiest. [It] was soon apparent that Hutchinson had [more] genius than his opponents, in diplomacy as well as business; and, although [Secret]ary Boutwell, acting from that peculiar original obstinacy for which he is noted, [threw] his influence against the Miller and [Hutchin]son crowd, yet Congress, after investigation in committee, unhesitatingly confirmed the original patentees. Under the [terms] of this act, Mr. Boutwell was compelled [to give] a lease to Miller & Co., which he did [with] bad grace. You know very well how [the] squabbles over spoils are conducted: [anonymous] letters are written to newspapers [and] reviews; lawyers get in with organs of [Congress] and public men; pamphlets are put [forth] full of affidavits from people far [away in] Kamschatka; and, if the sore[head] party do not succeed in ousting their [rivals], they generally expect to be bought [off in] order to have the quarrel stopped. [In] this case, and the utter impossibility of computing the right or wrong of it, [illegible] the National Congress, meeting on [the] edge of the Atlantic Ocean, is undertaking to do too much when it either gives out contracts to this or that party for [such] monopolies, which can never be [well] understood away from the place of [their] location.

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John Sherman is here, tolerably confident of his re-election. He might have been [beaten] readily had anybody possessed the [courage] or the time to take up the contest [against him]. Six votes only were required [to be] abstracted from the Republican side to [compass] his defeat; but, as it was probable [that Sh]erman could secure as many [Democrats] as the coalition against [him] could secure Republican, and [the effort], therefore, seemed [to involve] a great deal of money and some [illegible] State Prison, everybody backed out. General Garfield had his [eye on it], and so had Secretary Cox; and the latter, I believe, made the [remark] that he could not afford to go to the United States Senate and take the salary attached to that office. Thus, the old jobbers [go] back every time; nobody is in favor of [them], but somehow or other, they get the [places].

[Senator] George Vickers, of Maryland, goes out of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1873; [and], as there is some sort of hereditary rule in Maryland, that the Eastern Shore must [supply] every alternate Senator, about a dozen [illegible] persons from the banks of the Pokomoke, the Pungoteague, the Manokin, and the Appoquinimink expect to succeed [him].

THE DEMOCRATS WHO SELL OUT.

The Democratic party is showing how perfectly dead it is by the difficulty of making [anything] out of its ruins. I have seen about [illegible] Democratic members of Congress [illegible], and they all look upon any new party [with] that sort of apprehension [illegible] old poorhouse vagrant does when [someone] begins to suggest any new proposition of [illegible] reform. Many of these Democrats would break up their grog-caucuses at home, [by] which they now pull the strings by a sort of automatic genius, while any change would result in their replacement by better men under the new coalition. This makes [them] stand off. As I have told you already, a number of these Democrats have [been] all the time taking things, gifts, sinecures, Post Offices, &c., from this Republican [administration], just as the Republicans in New York city divided the pickings in some [illegible] with Tammany Hall. The way to [deal] with such is to get up in their districts young, ardent, oratorical fellows, favoring the new start, and, during Congress, accomplish the revolution of the district behind them. Thus two purposes will be served. The old Democratic party will die in the absence of its hereditary pall-bearers, and there will be no chance of seeing the same peddling faces back here in Congress under the better auspices.

VINCENT COLYER.

The Government policy, as laid out by the Quaker and Colyer Commission, for the management of the Indians, has proved to be both unpopular and unwise. In the East, or Sioux country, the tribes are all playing ball, running horse-races, and fattening at the public crib—making no movement whatever toward either Christianity or self-support. Down in the Apache country there is terror day and night, and some of our brightest young officers share the same fate of the settlers there. Is it not a picture of disorganization to see a travelling artist, dreamer and theorist, like Vincent Colyer, however sincere, turning back troops, intimidating the Generals who command them, and giving not even contemptuous attention to the Governors of the Districts and Territories he visits. Perhaps it is also anomalous to see the government resigning its function of ruling its wards, and delegating its own work away to religious bodies, which, believing in peace at all hazards, in turn command the armies of the United States. First, we set a soldier to watch the Indian; then, we set a Quaker to direct the soldier; then, we get an artist to study lines of beauty in the Quaker, and the pyramid is complete. This is sublime, but it is not administration. It is the uplifted umbrella of Peter Cooper raised to keep off a shower of Cochise's spears.

TIN.

The latest investigations and analyses show that the supposed tin ore of Ogden, Utah, is merely gneiss, or granitic rock, occurring, not in veins, but in masses and in open quarries, on the side of a metamorphic mountain. This rock contains a little magnetic iron ore, hornblende, feldspar, quartz, iron pyrites, and brown garnet. This is thought to be final, for the present, on the question of tin in the Rocky Mountains.

CRESWELL'S EXPERIMENTS.

Not content with reviving the issue of the franking privilege in his next report, the Postmaster General is now about to embarrass it by also recommending postal savings banks. It will be pretty hard to make it appear how a savings bank has anything to do with the Post Office. The business of money-order transmission is legitimately a part of a well-directed postal system; but, until we have a reform in the whole method of appointing Postmasters, it is doubtful if the country will recommend that each of these chaps be made a banker, in his own right, over the accumulations of the poor people round about. Imagine Chorpenning, for example, as a Postmaster and a savings banker,—to both of which positions he is eligible under the present system, and, indeed, apt to be a probable candidate. Mr. Creswell has also carried his reform propensities down to the rather little game of debarring letter-carriers from their annual presentation of a little card, which may or may not be reciprocated by citizens with a bounty to buy the poor chaps another pair of shoes.

If some of these Cabinet officers, instead of bringing their great intellects to the reformation of such pretty little customs as these,—which make the country all the more jovial and rob nobody,—would come down upon the system of taxing clerks from 5 to 10 per cent on their salaries for elections, and thus forming, from the clerical staff, an annual corruption fund to saddle an incompetent administration upon their age, they might get more credit, and also accomplish one thing at a time.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

We are on the eve of better times. When we see a jury in New York not only refuse to give verdicts to Jay Gould and Fisk, but absolutely standing in their places to expose efforts made to bribe them; when we see old Connolly, like Fagin in jail, muttering over the refrain that he is "only a very old man," and William Sikes Tweed preparing to quit "Lunnun"; when the truth is coming out about men of high connections, like Clarence Seward, who has been described by Fisk as one of those lawyers who lap up Erie Railroad money "as kittens do milk;" when the Americus Club falls into the hands of the Sheriff, and Tweed's yacht runs up the white flag instead of the black; when not only the greater cities, but their suburban villages, begin to investigate how money flies; I say, these things are signs already of the new party which is here, but of which the old politicians say that it will "soon blow over," and then, "what are we going to do about it?"

TAT.

The New York *Sun* says that my inability to see anything wrong in General Sherman taking Fred Grant to Europe arises from my ignorance of a regulation restraining subalterns from securing leaves of absence. Then the point should have been made on this issue originally. Cannot the General of the American army detail a Lieutenant to accompany him anywhere? He ought to know.

The New York *Standard* asks where I got the phrase "copper," used as a verb. Such are the critics of "the great dailies," who call a word a *phrase*. However, I heard it at John Chamberlin's, Long Branch, where the editor of the *Standard* had the honor to introduce me. To copper means to reverse your bet already made. Copper, substantially used, is an ingredient of brass, of which there is no deficiency in any New York paper.

GATH.

ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire at Lincoln—Treasury Statement.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—There was a large and destructive fire at Lincoln, on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, last night, the loss being reported at $50,000. The Mayor of that city telegraphed here for the assistance of our Fire Department, which was promptly granted, but before the engines could be sent a telegram was received countermanding the request, on account of there being no water in Lincoln to supply the engines.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures through our State Treasury, during the last month:

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue funds	$88,548.20
State debts	74,706.99
School	195,738.67
Town and city interest	18,115.88
Canal redemption	335,021.34
Total	$712,131.07
EXPENDITURES.	
Revenue funds	$255,505.17
State debt	44,986.19
School	900,428.70
Interest	54,561.93
Canal redemption	105,000.00
Illinois Central Railroad	212,474.55
Township and city interest	431,890.31
Total expenditures	$2,004,807.37

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Wendell Phillips' Lecture in New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Wendell Phillips lectured this evening before a large and respectable audience, in Steinway Hall, on the labor movement. He first expressed his approval of the funeral parade, next Sunday, in honor of the Paris Communists, and predicted that the leaders of the Commune will yet be elevated to the respect of mankind, and then proceeded with his lecture. He did not intend to propose a panacea for poverty or a hope for the millennium where there will be no poor. There would always be shiftless men, and those who lived beyond their means. Labor was not antagonistic to capital, but the trades' unions were right in using the only weapons within their reach. The English trades' unions would be right if they bankrupted half the realm to make capitalists look down and say, "What is the matter?" With their election of officers by ballot, they are educating England for a republic that will arise when the semblance of monarchy falls. But strikes were a waste of capital and labor, and the American artisan is differently situated; for with his vote he can concentrate the thought of 30,000,000 on him and make scholars and newspapers his vassals.

Mr. Phillips condemned the great monopolies, especially in railways, and said that if Tweed had exhausted the patience of New York by his taxes, the shadow of the little finger of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad was heavier on them than Tweed's loins. He recommended a political organization to hold the balance of party, and spoke favorably of the Japanese custom, by which a man's land reverts to the State after his death. He would tax wealth heavily, and when incorporating capital, make labor its partner. He advised battling with moneyed corporations which rivet the chains of labor, and said that if corporations were essential to facility and cheapness of production, and statesman cannot devise a plan to reconcile them with each other, then it is useless to send men to Congress, when one man can record the edicts of the Pennsylvania Central.

MARYLAND.

Destructive Fire at Hagerstown—The Episcopal Church and Court House Burned—Several Lives Lost.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 7—1 o'clock a. m.—Last evening, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the business house of Rollins & Burbanks, agricultural implement dealers, located on Antietam street, opposite the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot, and rapidly spread to the adjacent buildings. The Episcopal church and the Court House were burned to the ground. All the public records were saved.

Several lives were lost by the falling of the Court House dome, and a number of persons were severely injured.

The fire is still raging, with heavy winds from the southeast.

Origin of the fire is unknown.

The Court House was not insured.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 7.—The fire is now totally extinguished. The losses are estimated to exceed $60,000, on which there is a partial insurance. It is feared that Shank, of Smithsburg, and Henry Chester, of Hagerstown, were fatally injured. John Wise and several others were seriously hurt by the falling of the cupola. One of the bodies buried in the ruins has been recognized as that of J. Freydering, a fireman.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 7.—The loss by the fire last night is $60,000. Insurance, $13,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reverdy Johnson on the Ku-Klux Trials—Bowen's Chances for a Seat in Congress.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—In the Ku-Klux trials, to-day, Reverdy Johnson argued that Congress could give the Federal Courts no right to try violations of State laws, and showed that the indictment put the prisoners in jeopardy twice, viz.: by an act of Congress, and the laws of the State.

It is stated that Congressman Delarge, of this State, intends to resign in February, in favor of his contestant, C. Bowen.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Iowa farmers sowed a larger number of acres to winter wheat, last fall, than ever before.

—Deer are travelling southwesterly through Northwestern Iowa, in large numbers.

—A man at Fontanelle has hired a fiddler for six months, at $25 per month, to play for his amusement daily.

—Five hundred and forty-three applicants for office have engaged board at DesMoines.

—The establishment of a large reaper manufactory is on foot at Cedar Rapids, with a capital of $200,000.

—John Baff—one of Iowa's pioneers—died near Kossuth, on Wednesday of last week, in his 88th year.

—Last Saturday night a freight car on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad loaded with $10,000 worth of furniture, was destroyed by fire, near West Liberty.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* has been converted into a joint stock concern, under the name of the *Hawk-Eye* Printing Company, with Dr. Beardsley as President and Mr. Edwards as Vice President.

WISCONSIN.

The Peshtigo Company have fourteen lumber camps built and in operation in the woods, and intend to have twenty-five in all.

—The Escanaba *Tribune* says that the iron shipments of that port for the present season, including ore and pig iron, will amount to 500,000 tons.

—Thomas McCann, an employe on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was killed near Peshtigo, on the 3d inst., while attempting to get on the engine of a construction-train.

—Robert Hunter, of Jefferson, has raised, this season, over 8,000 pounds of excellent tobacco.

INDIANA.

The oldest man in Clark County is a negro, named Merriwether, aged 105.

—Scott Thomas, of North Madison, employed on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, had his back broken near Columbus last Saturday while attempting to couple some cars.

—Daniel Balliard, a farmer, living near Monroeville, about 50 years of age, was killed on the 5th inst., by a pistol shot. A man named John Kline has been arrested upon suspicion of committing the murder.

MICHIGAN.

Saginaw has got a veritable ghost, who is vouched for by Judge Sutherland, the only Democratic member of Congress from Michigan.

—The shipments of fruit from St. Joseph for 1871 were as follows: Peaches, 150,000 bushels; strawberries, 20,870 bushels; blackberries, 24,097 bushels; raspberries, 11,586 bushels; apples, 50,000 barrels; pears, 45,000 baskets. Total value, $610,155.

—Nathanial F. Hodges, of Ovid, 45 years old, and recently divorced from his wife, was, last week, arrested on complaint of Varnum Worden, of Victor, charging him with the abduction of his daughter, Laura Worden, aged 14 years.

—Evart, one of the new towns near the present terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, 76 miles west of East Saginaw, and on the west bank of the Muskegon River, was platted last June, since which time over 65 substantial buildings, beside numerous shanties, have been erected.

—A Michigan correspondent writes: "We believe an actual computation of the number of the old clothes sent to each male sufferer by the forest fires in Michigan would give him 200 pairs of old pants and 100 old boots *per capita*."

—Mr. William Richards, of Union Plains, Shiawassee County, was carrying corn in a basket up stairs, November 24, when he fell backward, and so injured his head and neck that he died a few days after.

—The Hon. George H. Sanford, who died recently at Utica, N. Y., had extensive business interests in the Saginaw Valley.

MINNESOTA.

The engine-house of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and the elevator, at Kasson, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

—Private Robert S. McMurrry, of Company G, Twentieth Infantry, deserted from Fort Ripley on the 24th of November, and was arrested a Edwards' tie-camp, near Swan River, the next day, and is now in durance, awaiting trial by court martial.

—A boy of 10 years of age, weighing 126 pounds, is living in the town of Racine, Mower County, near High Forest.

—Mr. S. Winston, a railroad contractor at Brainard, was attacked by a lot of Swedish employes, who demanded pay for their labor, or hanging would be the result. Mr. Winston was finally rescued by his friends without injury to himself, and with the result of several broken heads among the Swedes.

—The St. Paul School Board has instructed the Superintendent to admonish the teachers of the public schools not in any way to interfere with the religion of children attending school, and not at any time, either within or out of school-hours, to carry on in the public school buildings any religious instruction whatever; and directed him to take steps that will prevent any school-building from being used at any time for Sunday School or any other purpose than the secular education of the children.

—The Taylor's Falls *Reporter* confirms the statement that Caleb Cushing has offered for sale his ownership of the water-power there; and that paper urges the Common Council to devise some means for encouraging manufactories there.

KANSAS.

There is great scarcity of hay in Northern Kansas.

—Another vein of bituminous coal has been struck in West Kansas City.

—General J. L. McDowell, the Superintendent of the Kansas State Fair, has been presented with a gold-headed cane by the police force of Leavenworth.

—The amount of improvements in Salina this year will exceed $100,000.

—A fire broke out in the Medical Director's Department, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st inst., which destroyed about $400 worth of property.

—The country around Independence is rich in coal, and is now being successfully mined.

—The Cowley County *Censor* says that the dead body of a man was found lately seventy-five miles west of Oxford. The man had apparently been killed and scalped. It is believed that the murdered man was Mr. Swope, of Sumner County. Mr. S., though an old hunter, was an educated man; had served under Colonel Houston, in the Texas war, as a Lieutenant; fought under General Taylor in Mexico during the years of '47 and '48, and was wounded several times.

—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Ruth, on the charge of being accessory before the fact to the murder of her late husband, was commenced at Lawrence on Friday last. The new testimony shows that She had posted a great many letters during the Medlicott trial. Sheriff Walker testified that Mrs. Ruth had made several attempts to get possession of the "pretty baby" letters, by threats and by indirect offers of money; also, that he had heard her threaten the County Attorney and others during the trial at Garnet. Mrs. Ruth was present during the examination of all the witnesses. She was dressed in deep mourning, wore a long veil, and was accompanied by her son Belmont, and by the little dog "Guess," who has been her constant companion. She betrayed some uneasiness during Mr. Walker's examination, but otherwise appeared cool and unconcerned.

—The new *Kansas Magazine* promises to be a success at the outset.

—Dr. C. O. Gause, the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, has resigned, and Dr. C. P. Lee has been appointed in his place.

—The editor of the Neosho *Headlight* apologizes for the appearance of his paper by saying that two of his employes had gone to the Mission, and another was on a drunk,—the three leaving him all alone to do the work.

MISSOURI.

A few days ago, William Watkins, son of General N. W. Watkins, was shot through the arm by some party unknown, on the road near Morley.

—A little child of Joseph Briscoe, living near Harrisonville, fell into a well forty-five feet deep and containing only two feet of water, a short time since. No bones were broken, and the child will recover.

—Mr. William K. Noyes, who has long held the position of Mail Agent on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, died very suddenly, of Asthma, at Kansas City, on the 3d inst.

—The people about Waldron are in a great state of excitement over mad dogs. Several persons have been bitten, as well as a large number of cows and hogs.

—A company of prominent merchants of St. Louis, have organized, with a capital of $600,000, to erect a new Chamber of Commerce building, which is to cover an entire square bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut, and Pine streets.

—George Kennedy, of the firm of Logan & Kennedy, railroad contractors, died suddenly at his home in Syracuse, on the 30th ult.

THE FAR WEST.

—The Abilene (Kan.) *Chronicle* has been informed by Mr. Patrick Hand, who has just returned from a trip up the Solomon Valley to the Colorado and Nebraska line, that the new settlers have severely suffered from the cold and storms. Mr. Hand says that the fall immigration into the Solomon Valley is unprecedented. Many families arrived just before the late storm, and the suffering among them is terrible. Having no houses, they are compelled to live in their "moving wagons;" and the suffering among the women and children, particularly, is very severe. To add to the hardship of the situation, the people are almost entirely destitute of food,—many of them having scarcely tasted a mouthful of bread since reaching the valley. They are trying to subsist mainly upon such game as they may be able to secure. This situation of affairs exists from Mitchell County northward and northwest ward, up both branches of the river.

—The District Court of Washington Territory has decided the land-claim case which involved the title to the Kalama town site. It has been decided in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

—All the trains on the Central Pacific are now detained by snow.

—Commissioners have been appointed to examine the first section of the Oregon Central Railroad, the completion of which will be within two weeks.

—One thousand acres, in one field, are to be planted in cotton in Kern County, Cal., next spring. Successful experiments have already been made in the same vicinity in cotton-raising.

—The Yreka (Cal.) *Union* is responsible for a story that the railroad surveying party found in the mountains north of that town, a young forest of wild plum trees, on which there were estimated to be 5,300 bushels of plums.

—The Placerville *Republican* of the 22d ult., has the following: "A veritable horned horse, hitched in front of our office on Monday, attracted great attention. There was no other peculiarity about the animal, but there was no mistaking the horns; they grew out from the lower side of the ear, and were about two inches long, resembling very much the horns of a young goat."

—Date-palms are growing in Santa Clara, California, and have not been seriously injured by the frosts of two winters.

—General Sheridan has issued the following order, dated Chicago, December 1: "As the communications of Camp Supply, Indian Territory, are by way of Forts Dodge and Hayes, that post—with the military duties and questions relating thereto—is for the present, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, placed under control of the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A woman-lecturer opposes the co-education of the sexes because "It is not safe to hold fire to flax."

—The Belgian Government has placed $4,000 at the disposal of the Belgian Legation at Washington, to meet the wants of the Belgians who have suffered by the late disasters in America, especially the Belgian colony in Wisconsin.

—A severe storm at Thibodeaux, La., blew down a house, killing two men and seriously injuring two others. A little boy was caught in the air and landed three hundred yards away, where he fell, uninjured. Upon alighting he exclaimed, "I tell you I had a sweet ride."

—A New York hotel keeps a pew in a fashionable church for the use of its guests.

—A Frenchwoman of spirit, who has been the victim of "interviews," writes that in America "there are two kinds of mosquitoes, that which prevents you from sleeping at night—*la bete ennui*—and that which troubles your repose at all hours, day as well as night. This last mosquito is the reporter. To my mind, and I mean no offence to the liberty of the press, the second is infinitely more disagreeable than the first."

—In the window of a Broadway (New York) variety store there is to be seen a toy called the "mechanical milking-cow." It can yield more milk than any live cow that ever was, seeing that through a hatchway in the spinal ridge the hollow body of the bovine fraud can be supplied with milk *a discretion*.

—It is said that more opium is now consumed in the United States than ever before. During the six months which ended with September last 32,350 pounds were imported at San Francisco alone, paying $194,100 duty, above one-third more than was paid during the corresponding period of 1870. It would appear that not only is the consumption of opium among our Chinese residents increasing, but that Americans also use more of the drug than ever before.

—Great Britain has taken formal possession of the diamond country in South Africa. It had twice before rejected it. Now, however, that the country is found to be a mine of precious stones, the British Government has discovered that the British diggers need protection against the encroachment of the Boers. With this view, a Magistrate has assumed legal control over whites and natives, the Quiygas have been recognized as subjects of the Queen, and the Boers have, in the most gentle manner, been ordered back within their own territories.

—The Coast Survey, since its establishment, has surveyed an area of 37,000 miles—and, when creeks, inlets, etc., are included, 50,000 miles; of roads, 35,000 miles. Two hundred thousand miles have been run in taking soundings; the area sounded is 52,000 miles, and the number of soundings made 8,300,000.

The Beaver Lake Lands.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article in reference to Beaver Lake lands, in Newton County, Ind., appeared in a recent issue of your paper, well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to the recent action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The large number of interested parties among your readers induces me to request you to insert my statement, for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions in reference to the Commissioner's rulings:

The questions involved in this controversy are: *First*—The title.

Second—The right of pre-emption upon unsurveyed government land in the State of Indiana.

Michael G. Bright purchased some 2,000 acres of land, in a circular form, and then claimed to be the owner of some 17,000 acres of government land, embraced within said circle, as riparian proprietor.

Bright and his assignees, and the State of Indiana, were represented before the Commissioner of the General Land Office by Bright himself, Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, Bayliss W. Hanna, State Attorney, and Governor Baker, in a printed brief of 41 pages, by telegrams and letters, and in the person of Thomas A. Hendricks, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office. It was claimed on their part:

First—That Michael G. Bright or his assignees were the legal owners of the land in question.

Second—If Bright and his assignees were not the legal owners, these lands were conveyed to the State of Indiana by the swamp-land law dated September 28, 1850.

The learned legal counsel claimed that the pre-emption laws had never been extended to the State of Indiana; also, that unsurveyed lands were not subject to pre-emption, except in Colorado.

Their opponents are the pre-emptors, and the Township School Trustee, who claim that these lands belong to the United States, and the Sixteenth section to the school fund, under the act of Congress, 1785, and subsequent laws.

Isaac Myers and myself had the honor of being the representatives of the pre-emptors and Township School Trustee, before the Commissioner, in this controversy, without any legal advisers to assist us.

The result was as follows: Commissioner Drummond ruled:

First—That these lands still belonged to the United States.

Second—That they were not conveyed to the State of Indiana by the swamp-land law, for the reason that, at the date of the law, September 28, 1850, Beaver Lake was a permanent body of water, and not swamp or overflowed land within the meaning of that law.

Third—That the pre-emption laws *had* been extended to the State of Indiana.

Fourth—That the unsurveyed lands in the State of Indiana *were* subject to pre-emption.

Fifth—That a person who owned 320 acres of land had no right to a pre-emption; that, if such a person *did* take possession and occupy government land, he or she was a *trespasser*.

Sixth—That a pre-emptor had a *legal right* to go upon 160 acres of government land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and occupy and improve the same; and, in doing so, *was not a trespasser*.

Seventh—That Michael G. Bright, Lemuel Milk and Alzy Dean had no *legal* rights that he was bound to respect.

Eighth—That Hendricks, Hord and Hendricks, and Michael G. Bright, had presented no *legal* reasons in opp[illegible]on to the applications for the survey. [illegible]y he should further delay the order; [illegible] of respect for the State of Indiana[illegible] the request of Governor Baker and B[illegible] V. Hanna, State Attorney, he felt justified in still withholding the order for the survey until after the meeting of Congress.

The following is a true copy of the Commissioner's official letter, in my possession:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 18, 1871.

Parker Dresser, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: By reference to the application of Isaac Myers, B. H. Milroy, and others, citizens of Newton Co., Ind., for the survey of a body of land embraced in the bed of Beaver Lake, I have to say that the magnitude of the interests involved in this and similar cases, and the great difficulty attending a just and equitable adjudication of them under the circumstances, render it inexpedient for this office to take any action in the matter until additional Congressional legislation shall have been had upon the subject. Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

The Commissioner's surveys on every point have been favorable to the pre-emptors, except that they requested an immediate order for survey, to enable them to pay for their lands and end all further controversy.

The withholding of the order for the survey does not prevent the pre-emptors from taking possession of their lands, but gives them so much longer time to make payment for them without interest or taxes.

No power in the land, except force, not legal, can prevent these pre-emptors from taking possession of their claims. They have been driven off by a mob, under the advice and leadership of Milk, Hendricks, and Dean, as I am credibly informed. When the time comes, and the weather permits, the pre-emptors will make short work of this band of *speculators and trespassers*, who have illegally taken possession of the school-lands, as well as of this vast tract of government land, and appropriated the pre-emptors' lumber, to the amount of several car-loads, to their own use.

PARKER DRESSER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Freight on Beef.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of this date is an editorial article relating to rates of freight on beef from Kansas City to New York in which you say:

The beef packers of this city are very justly complaining of the injurious discrimination now being made against them in favor of Kansas City by all the railroads running east from this city except the Michigan Central, the officers of which refused to join in the arrangement.

The above statement is entirely at variance with the facts in the case, and does an injustice to other roads running east from Chicago. The facts are that the rates named by you are not, and have not been, sanctioned by this road, and we have notified all our connections that we will not be a party to any of these low contracts from Kansas City, which discriminate against Chicago interests. You have evidently been misinformed in this matter, and will, I am sure, be as ready to make this correction as you was to make the statement. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES M. GRAY,
Assistant General Freight Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

PAPER.

PAPER.

We have now in stock a full line of "WINNEBAGO MILL"
Express Papers,
Manilla Papers,
Tea Papers,
Wrapping Papers,
Straw Papers,
Straw Board,
WRITING PAPERS,
Note, Letter, Legal, and Cap.
PRINTERS' STOCK,
News, Book, and Tinted Book Papers,
Cardboard,
Note, Letter, and Billheads,
Full line Flat Papers,
Colored Poster and Mediums,
Tissue, Manilla, Colored & White,
Envelopes, Twine, &c.
Bradner, Smith & Co.,
344 and 346 Wabash-av.

CARD.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public that we have retired from the paper business and transferred our stock and good will to Messrs. Bradner, Smith & Co., who will keep a full line of our well-known brands of Paper. We respectfully solicit for them the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past. Our office will be with B. S. & Co. for the present.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.
Only Type Casting Machines Running in Chicago.
Great Western Type Foundry,
50 West Randolph-st.,
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Prop'rs.
We have now in operation, day and night, two Type Casting Machines—the only ones running in the city—and are prepared to execute orders promptly. Also, our LEADS, SLUGS, BRASS AND LABOR-SAVING RULE Departments are in successful operation. If you want Printing Machinery or Printing Materials of Any Description, don't fail to give us a call.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabash-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

CANDLES.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES!
Pounds, half pounds, 4s and 6s, Green, Red, and White.
ARMSTRONG & CO.,
384 State-st.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

HARDWARE

J. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents of
CABINET HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' ARTICLES, AND UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS,
CORNER
Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

TEAS.

FOR GOOD
TEAS,
GO TO THE
Hong Kong Tea Co.,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st., between Randolph and Washington.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
Before the fire at 180 Wabash-av., now at
NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.
This is truly a house of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.
Resident Physician.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.
A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.
American Tract Society,
467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.

B. C. ROGERS & CO.
334 WEST MADISON-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Men's Furnishing Goods.
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.
We have just received a full line of CHEVIOT SHIRTS, Shirtings, Underwear, Hosiery, Neck Wear, and a splendid assortment of Gloves at their lowest prices.
B. C. ROGERS & CO.,
334 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.
Take pleasure in informing their customers and the trade that they have resumed business at their new store, on
MICHIGAN-AV. COR WASHINGTON-ST.
(LAKE FRONT,)
with a full and complete stock of
PAINTS, COLORS,
AND
VARNISHES,
ARTISTS', DECORATORS',
AND
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,
Which they offer at manufacturers' and importers' prices.
Orders solicited and executed with promptness.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW ROUTE
FROM
CHICAGO
TO
SPRINGFIELD
The Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, is now running new and elegant sleeping cars through to Springfield without change. Trains leave the depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. at 7:30 p. m. New and fine day coaches are also run through on the train leaving Twenty-second-st. at 9:30 a. m.
The time by this route is as quick, and the fare as low, as by any other.
Passengers by this route leaving Chicago at night remain in sleeping car at Springfield until morning, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of leaving the cars before daylight, incident to other routes.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. W. ADAMS & CO.,
No. 11 Canal-st., Room 1,
Are now paying particular attention to handling
DRESSED HOGS,
And will make Liberal Advances on Consignments.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 227 East Washington-st.
Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, and Dressed Hogs, for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

JONES & RAYMOND,
Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.

FOR SALE.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000
Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit.
These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre.
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
2,500,000
Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.
SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR
ARE ENTITLED TO A
FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,
Within Railroad limits, equal to a
Direct Bounty of $400.
Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere.
Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
OMAHA, NEB.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
The Campbell Printing Press
Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, No. 10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings.
For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Lot 22, in Block 46, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the frame building standing thereon, (known as No. 31 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 53 feet front by 82½ feet deep.
Bids will be received by the undersigned until 12th inst. at noon, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.
GEO. TAYLOR,
City Comptroller.
Chicago, Dec. 4, 1871.

ALL WANTING FARMS
In a delightful climate, fertile country, the best of markets, and a great railroad centre. The soil produces the best of wheat, grass and corn, grapes, peaches and pears. More grapes are shipped than from any other place in the Union. The land can be plowed all winter. It is perfectly healthy, and has become the resort of invalids. Society is good—best of schools, and churches of the various orthodox denominations. Price of new land only $25 per acre. Town lots, $150. Hundreds are settling. For information and papers, address
CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.
Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly-appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, averaging 14 to 19 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by
HENRY MILWARD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 309 Sixteenth-st.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS
A full assortment. Dressed Flooring and Siding thoroughly seasoned, at low prices for cash—also 100 m shingles,—at McMAKIN'S Mill, 524 and 526 State-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1326 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
CHICAGO BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE.
The only complete set of negatives of Chicago before the fire in existence. Also, the largest and best assortment of the ruins.
Stereoscopic, Artistic and Cards published, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
P. B. GREENE, Landscape Photographer,
315 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.
The Commercial National Bank
(National No. 713. Established 1864.)
HAS REMOVED
To its centrally located new temporary building on
The Crosby Opera House Lot,
Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., [illegible] district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.
This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
H. W. King, Albert Keep, E. B. Phillips, Bacon Wheeler, H. F. Eames, E. P. Pulsifer, A. Cowles, H. Z. Culver, N. C. Williams, H. H. Taylor, S. W. Rawson, P. B. Westfall, W. H. Ferry.
H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY
Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.
The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kuss, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. R. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GAGE BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY.
961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

NORTHWESTERN
Horse Nail Company,
78 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.
We take pleasure in advising the trade that we are again in complete running order. We shall run night and day, and shall exert ourselves to fill orders with all possible despatch. No change in prices.
A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI.
Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.,
Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 285 West Madison-st.
Houses rented and rents collected. Real estate bought and sold.

TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store,
934 State-st.

DR. W. H. BYFORD'S
Office is removed to
785 Wabash-av.,
CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

GLOBE FOUNDRY,
76 and 78 Illinois-st., corner of North Franklin.
Building machinery and other castings made to order. Pulleys, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30 and 36 inch, any desired width of face. Grate bars and sash weights.
R. M. EDDY.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
619 STATE-ST.,
are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world.
FOR FAMILY USE.
To be had of all first-class grocers.

STOVES.

STOVES.
If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS,
THE ILLUMINATOR.
If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the
MAGEE ADVANCE,
MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or
Magee's New Portable Range.
The Cheapest and best range in the market.
Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by
TILLOTSON BRO.,
Michigan-av. corner Jackson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC RELIEF.
GRAND COMMANDERY
OF
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
Of the State of Illinois.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER.
SIR KNIGHTS: At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and disburse such funds as have been, or may be, contributed for the relief of suffering Sir Knights, or their families, by the late fire. The Commanders of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago Commandery No. 19, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, are co-operating with the committee, and applications to either of them will receive attention, and [illegible] object we have also appointed Sir E. N. Tucker, Recorder of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.
W. M. EGAN,
J. H. MILES,
R. H. FOSS, Committee.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1871.
The undersigned having been appointed as above, to assist the committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Sir Knight know of any member of our order in need of aid, from, or in consequence of the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from our "noble and magnanimous fraters." Courteously,
E. N. TUCKER.
Room 3, Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av., other hours.
Attest: JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Recorder.
WILEY M. EGAN, Gr. Commander.

OFFICE OF THE
GRAND SECRETARY
OF THE
Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.
The undersigned have been appointed by M. E. Companion, James A. Hawley, Grand High Priest, as a committee to receive and disburse such funds as may be contributed for the relief of suffering Companions by the late fire (the High Priests of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2; Washington Chapter, No. 43; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126; Chicago Chapter, No. 127; and Union Park Chapter, No. 1[illegible], are co-operating with the committee), and to assist in that object we have appointed Companion E. N. Tucker, Secretary of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.
W. M. EGAN,
J. H. MILES,
R. H. FOSS, Committee.
CHICAGO, Nov. [illegible], 1871.
The undersigned having been appointed, as above, to assist the Committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Companion R. A. M., knowing of any member R. A. M. in need of aid from, or in consequence of, the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from the Royal Craft. Fraternally,
E. N. TUCKER.
Room 3, Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av., other hours of day.
ATTEST: JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.
COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF,
Church of the Messiah,
(Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,)
CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.
In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, and no further necessity exists for any applications being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 8th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

GALLERY OF
Fine Chromos, &c.
The ladies and public are respectfully invited to inspect my Gallery of Fine Chromos, both foreign and imported, which I offer at 50 cents on the dollar for the next few days.
H. S. HAAS, 718 Wabash-av.

BURNT PAPER.
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our
INK DEVELOPER.
More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.
J. MORRIS & CO.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
114 West Washington-st.

Livery.
We having completed our new Stables on West Monroe-st., at 100 and 102, shall be pleased to furnish livery to our customers on reasonable terms.
WRIGHT BROTHERS.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & SON., 215 East Madison-st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY
Chicago Tribune.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872
The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of
REBUILDING CHICAGO,
And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.
The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a
PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,
And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:
Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.
Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.
A tariff for public revenue only.
Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.
Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.
Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.
Our readers, and the public generally, are as well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871.

THE POWERS OF THE MAYOR.

The Legislature of Illinois is a reasonable and intelligent body, and the people of the State may expect that their action, approved by the Governor, will meet the just wants of all parts of the State. Unfortunately, however, the practice prevails of leaving to the local Representatives the determination of all measures having a local bearing, and, when for any cause these local Representatives do not agree among themselves, the Legislature is apt to let the whole thing drop. This is specially the case with the bill known as the Mayor's bill, by which it is sought to give to the Chief Executive of this city some executive power, and particularly the power to remove an insubordinate, corrupt, or incompetent member of the several administrative boards, if any such there be. The Mayor's present authority is limited to vetoing ordinances, issuing of proclamations against mad dogs, and occasionally receiving visitors from abroad. Though the entire official force of the city may be corrupt and profligate, the Mayor has no authority to interfere for the protection of the people by removing an officer even of the grade of patrolman. The various boards act independently of him. All departments of the government communicate directly to the Council, and not through the Mayor; the whole machinery of the government is beyond any control or sanction by him. He is as useless, as regards any power to do good, as the janitor of the building in which his office is located. When a vacancy occurs in an appointment office, he nominates a person to fill the place, and, once appointed, the officer ceases to be responsible to the Mayor or to any authority thereafter.

The Mayor is supposed to be responsible for the management of city affairs, when in fact he has less authority in the government of the city than any of the other officers. The city is governed by boards, each possessing the irresponsible authority to expend money; the only limit upon their expenditure is the refusal of the Council to appropriate; but this has never been difficult to induce the Common Council to vote any sum of money asked by a board, when that request was backed by an army of contractors, among whom the money was to be expended. We fear that the present Council will not be much improvement on its predecessor.

The present condition of affairs in Chicago calls for the exercise of the strictest economy, rigid accountability, and the most intelligent officers. The people of this city, at the recent election, decided, by an overwhelming vote, in favor of thorough reform in every branch of the public service. The Mayor, as his immediate predecessors have and as his successors will, unless the law be changed, finds himself powerless, unable to correct any abuse, or do or perform any act of executive authority. The city is practically in the hands of subordinate officers, independent of each other, and not responsible to any person or authority. Each department is an independent municipal government, free of any control or supervision by the Mayor. Under these circumstances, representing the unanimous wishes of the people of this city who do not live upon contracts and upon official promotion, an appeal was made to the Legislature to confer upon the Mayor some executive power in the government of the city. The Legislature, as a body, recognizing the justice and necessity of the case, would have granted the relief had not the usual disturbance taken place among the Cook County members. Some of these interposed petty quibbles; some of these wanted the Commissioners protected, and still others were afraid of the dangerous precedent of allowing the Mayor to dismiss office-holders from their places. There seemed to be a general apprehension that, if honesty and capacity be made qualifications for office, there will be a general upheaval of the social system, and no man will be safe. There is not a fair-minded and honest man holding office in Chicago who has the least fear of being removed; not one of them objects to having the Mayor made in fact, as he is in name, the head of the city government.

Whether there be any reform in the city government or not depends upon the authority which the Legislature may confer, or, rather, restore to the Mayor, for that purpose. The responsibility is with that body. The Mayor has been elected to accomplish general reforms; if the power to do this is denied him, his responsibility ceases. If the people who elected the Legislature and the Common Council can stand a continuance, in an aggravated form, of all the abuses of the past, the Mayor can endure it as well as the rest; and it will be a sufficient answer to questions why the popular demand for reform has not been complied with, that the Legislature refused the Mayor all executive power, and left him a mere agent to witness the evils which he was powerless to prevent or expose.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

There are three propositions before the Legislature for apportioning Senatorial Districts, in the next General Assembly, in Cook County. We have at present four Senators and twenty-two Representatives in the General Assembly, and they are hopelessly divided as to the proper arrangement of the new Senatorial Districts. In the new apportionment, this county is to have seven Senatorial Districts, in each of which are to be elected three Representatives. On Tuesday last a portion of the Cook County delegation adopted the following plan of division.

Districts.

1. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards.
2. Fifth and Sixth Wards, and Bremen, Lake, Bloom, Calumet, Orland, Rich, Hyde Park, Worth, and Thornton.
3. The other towns outside the city, and the Seventh Ward.
4. Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards.
5. Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards.
6. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards.
7. Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

The geographical exigencies of several of these districts are remarkable. Thus the Seventh Ward of the city is picked out and united to the town of Hanover, forty miles distant. Another proposition, which comes to us stigmatized as "the Democratic plan," makes the following arrangement of districts:

1. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards.
2. Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards.
3. Eighth and Ninth Wards.
4. Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards.
5. Fourteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
6. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards.
7. The towns not in the city of Chicago.

Notwithstanding this last plan is stamped "Democratic," it is unquestionably the best and fairest that has yet been presented. In the matter of population it is as near equality as can be attained. It has the advantage of dividing the city by wards in numerical order. The county towns have a Senator to themselves, and to which their aggregate population entitles them. They can have a man of their own choice without danger of being overwhelmed by the city, in like manner they will be able to elect their own Representatives (three), and not have persons from the city forced on them, or be forced to burden their Representatives with the local interests of the city.

The objection to this plan, which is urged is, that it will establish two districts in which, according to old party lines, the Democrats will have a majority. Considering the relative proportion of the Democratic voters in this county, two districts out of seven is rather moderate allowance. Under this plan of division the Democrats would elect Senators in the Second and Third Districts, two Representatives in each of the same districts, and one each in the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts, making an aggregate of two Senators and eight Representatives, leaving to the Republicans five Senators and thirteen Representatives. There is nothing in the constitution which requires that districts shall be established in such manner as not to permit a Democrat to be elected to either branch of the General Assembly. The constitution requires that the districts shall be formed of such "contiguous and compact territory" as may have the requisite population. If this contiguous and compact territory shall have a majority of Democratic votes, that fact does not warrant, nor will it justify, a departure from the constitutional rule, to accomplish a different political result. Under the plan first mentioned the Democratic voters of this county, at the most, could not elect more than six Representatives, and not a single Senator. Such an arrangement would not be honest, and, moreover, is bad policy.

The chief difficulty, however, arises from the attempt to make districts for particular individuals,—that is, for one Republican as against all other Republicans. Instead of selecting compact and contiguous territory for a district, the effort is to add territory enough to the precinct in which some person resides, and erect the same into a Senatorial District. Unfortunately, Cook County has but seven Senators, when there are seventy times seven candidates willing to serve. To so arrange the districts that no two of these candidates will be in the same district, is the difficult problem which casts our delegation in the Legislature into such desperate schisms. The people of this county want no apportionment which is not fair and honest, and, if the making of such an apportionment shall throw several great men into the same district where only one can be elected, the people will accept the loss of the services of the others with reasonable complacency. As our delegation will not agree, the House probably had better adopt the Democratic plan, which certainly is the best yet proposed.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The reports which have been some time current in the public journals, pressing the retirement of Secretary Fish from the Cabinet, whether correct or not, make the present time a most fitting one to recognize the eminent services this gentleman has performed for the country in its relations to the other powers of the world, and the dignity and statesmanlike ability with which he has filled his important station. Coming into public office with President Grant's administration, and sharing alike in the praise or blame which has attached to that administration, embarrassed often with serious complications at home as well as abroad, he has administered his official duties in a manner which has won the respect of his political enemies and the favorable recognition of foreign powers. His example and his success give point to the truth that the successful politician need not be a boor in manners or an ignoramus in culture; and strikingly illustrate the fact that personal dignity and courtesy, scholarly attainments, and gentlemanly bearing adorn office and elevate it in the good opinions of those whose good opinions are worth having. To these personal qualities, which should pertain to any office, Secretary Fish has brought a knowledge of international law, a patient carefulness of investigation, a calm judgment and firm decision, and a watchful guard over the national interests, while yielding to other nations no what was their due, which specially qualified him to fill the chair of Secretary of State. It would be impossible for such a man to be present in an administration without making his persona character and his wise statesmanship felt throughout every branch of it, giving tone to it and elevating it, in spite of formidable obstacles. The United States has nearly always been fortunate in the men who have occupied the chair of Secretary of State. The names of such men as John Quincy Adams, William L. Marcy, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, William H. Seward, James Madison, James Monroe, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun, are names which are more familiar, and will probably be longer remembered, than those of any others in these respective Cabinets. By right both of his personal and official character, both as gentleman and statesman, Secretary Fish takes an honorable place with these, both in home and foreign esteem. The duties of his office have not been simply those of routine. Difficult and complicated questions have come before him for solution. The result of his treatment of these questions is, that we stand to-day in kindly relations with all foreign powers, and that, too, without any loss of public honor. It is to his statesmanship, principally, that we are indebted for the practical settlement of the Alabama claims against Great Britain and the counter-claims of that power against us, as well as of the supplementary question of the fisheries, through the medium of the Washington Treaty, questions which more than once have come near involving the two countries in war. His diplomacy has been a protecting shield to American citizens in Cuba during the revolution against Spain, and whatever troubles have arisen between the two countries have grown out of the fact that the Spaniards became American citizens simply to claim the protection of the American flag.—a trouble which could not have been avoided under the existing circumstances, and the almost utter confusion and anarchy which have prevailed and still prevail in that island. Under all circumstances which have required political sagacity, skilful diplomacy and broad, comprehensive statesmanship, Secretary Fish has always been equal to the emergency, and, whether he shall resign his post or not, has deserved well of his country.

TOBACCO—AND THE TOBACCO TAX.

Taxes on tobacco are, at present, levied upon cigars, upon manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, dealers in leaf, and dealers in manufactured tobacco. Manufactured tobacco, that which is used for chewing and smoking, pays a tax of 32 cents per pound on one kind, and 16 cents on the other. Nearly all the smoking tobacco pays the 16 cent tax; raw or leaf tobacco used for smoking pays no additional tax in that form; while all the varieties of chewing tobacco are taxed at 32 cents. The consumption of the latter is sixty-four millions of pounds annually, and four-fifths of the whole revenue is derived from that kind of tobacco. There is an inequality, however. Leaf tobacco (not manufactured) used for chewing and smoking pays no tax, while the component grades of smoking tobacco pay 16 cents per pound. Dealers and manufacturers have long urged that the tax on all varieties of tobacco shall be uniform. At one time the rates of tobacco tax ranged from 10 to 48 cents per pound; but experience showed that, the fewer the grades, the greater the revenue and the less trouble. Manufactured tobacco now pays the tax before it leaves the factory. The difficulty is in determining the single rate at which it shall be taxed. Shall the tax be 16, 24, or 32 cents per pound? The total collections show that last year 105,858,565 pounds of manufactured tobacco paid tax. The revenue from all kinds of tobacco taxes was $33,578,907. Had the tax on manufactured tobacco been uniformly 32 cents per pound, the revenue from that source alone would have been $30,445,901, and the whole revenue $38,461,738. Had the tax been 24 cents, the total revenue would have been $26,850,883, and the rate of 16 cents would have produced $23,340,048. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue advises that the highest rate be selected, and that all tobacco shall pay 32 cents per pound tax. According to his own figures, however, the uniform rate of 24 cents would have produced within $2,000,000 as much revenue as was actually collected. Considering the greater facility of collecting a tax levied at but one rate, and subjecting all kinds retailed to the same tax, the result will probably be an increase of revenue in addition to the regular increase of consumption.

The consumption of coffee in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1871, was 237,062,059 pounds, having a value of $31,600,000. The same people consumed 105,858,565 pounds of tobacco for smoking and chewing (exclusive of cigars), the tax alone on which was nearly equal to the whole value of the coffee. Including the tax on imported tobacco and cigars, the total revenue from tobacco exceeds the value of all the tea and coffee imported into the United States, while in the matter of expense there are five dollars paid out for tobacco to the one dollar that is paid for tea and coffee. In many districts, especially in the South, coffee is never used; rye, peas, beans, and other substitutes are used, but tobacco is considered one of the necessaries of life. If put to a vote, we suppose that those who regard tobacco indispensable to comfort would largely outnumber those who consider tea and coffee necessaries of life.

THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, or somebody representing them, are again before the National Board of Trade, in pursuit of aid for the improvement of their territory lying along the Mississippi River. These parties desire to reclaim certain lands (mostly or wholly private property) by means of levees along the river banks; and, to raise the funds wherewith to do this work, they ask the United States, or any responsible corporation, which makes a business of guaranteeing investments, to endorse their bonds in the sum of $25,000,000. These parties were before the National Board of Trade, on Thursday, when their project received a quite full discussion, the weight of which was certainly adverse to the proposed measure. The proposition, after receiving some damaging blows from Messrs. Atkinson, of Boston, Wetherell, of Philadelphia, Holton, of Milwaukee, and others, was referred back to a committee, in whose limbo, we trust, it may remain for the present.

The advocates of the proposed subsidy (for it amounts to that) can properly claim two things, viz: that the lands along the Lower Mississippi need protection of some sort, and that the credit of the three States named needs bolstering up. Unfortunately for their cause, however, they cannot show to any thinking man that it is the duty of the United States to do either of these things out of its own Treasury. That nobody will take the bonds of the Lower Mississippi States without some responsible endorsement is not to be wondered at, either in the light of their past financial history, or of their present political tutelage. Louisiana and her neighbors are suffering worse, perhaps, from the deluge of carpet-baggers which has swept over them, than from any overflow of the Father of Waters; and it is not only the province but the duty of the General Government to rid them of the former before trying to do anything for the latter. The benefits in this case would be private, while in the other they would be public. If the Lower Mississippi States were not really very poor, after all the assaults of the wallawag Legislatures, we might with a good grace commend to them the example of Illinois in regard to her Illinois and Michigan Canal enlargement and Illinois River improvement, as one worthy of their emulation in this levee matter. This work of ours was one of far greater national importance than their plantation improvement scheme, and yet we carried it through at our own expense—just as we ought to have done. If Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas are not able to go and do likewise, they would, perhaps, do best to encourage some wealthy private corporation to buy up the submerged plantations and take their own measures, subject to State restriction, and, perhaps, some State aid, as to the reclamation of the property.

BISMARK ON DIPLOMATIC STYLE.

The German Reichstag has lately been struck with an idea that there is a good deal of humbug about the glitter and pomp with which European governments are accustomed to fit out their representatives in foreign countries, and a bill has accordingly been introduced to abolish the title and rank of Ambassadors. Prince Bismark, it seems, does not fall in with this idea. He endeavors, in a speech on the estimates for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to persuade the Reichstag that the consideration in which the Emperor will be held by the people of foreign countries depends almost directly upon the degree of style which the Ambassador or Envoy is able to keep up.

Now, so far as America is concerned, we think we are authorized in informing Herr Bismark, in the most unofficial way possible, that it doesn't make a copper's difference whether he sends us a Prince of the bluest blood or a plebeian of the lowest origin (so far as mere rank is concerned), so that he be an honorable man and attend to his own business, as some of the foreign Ministers of high rank have done. What the people of this country is, not the gold lace upon her Ministers' coats, nor even the jewels in her Emperor's crown; but her intellectual greatness, her popular enlightenment, and her other intrinsic elements calculated to command respect. This sentiment would naturally be expected from democratic America; but we aver that it is also true of other nations as well—especially of all circles likely to know anything about foreign politics. The existing custom, at European courts, of bestowing upon foreign Ministers attentions and favors according to their private rank, instead of that of their country, is probably the most conspicuous piece of folly which now remains to make the customs of royal courts ridiculous in the eyes of the nineteenth century. America has been nearly able, alone, to break up this antiquated and nonsensical system, and establish the principle that an Ambassador's errand at a foreign court is *business*, and not show. If our system of appointments to the diplomatic service had been more wisely regulated, we should have completely accomplished this already. With a reasonable reform in this respect, and with the cooperation of the civilized world in Christendom, we can certainly bring affairs to that point where, if our Ambassadors choose to sit at the table of royalty at all, Mr. Brown, of America, or Herr Weiss, of Germany, will not be placed *below* Abdul Aswoz, of Turkey, or the Rajah Parapattipan Keejo Dizzwizzy Bangup, of Seringapatam.

The New York *World*, in its anxiety to prove President Grant "a noodle" (as it terms him), and to disarm his message of its points for electioneering purposes, commits itself to a serious misstatement concerning the laws against polygamy. Quoting a passage of the message on the subject, it says:

"In point of fact, there is no statute of the United States forbidding polygamy in Utah, although it has always been competent for Congress to pass one, if it had seen fit. The Republican party has controlled Congress for the last eleven years, but during all this time, etc., etc.

The *World* is altogether too knowing on the subject. If it had consulted the statute books, instead of its own internal consciousness, it would have lost its point against the Republican party, but would have gained an important piece of information, viz.: that one of the earliest acts of the Republican party, after gaining its ascendency in Congress, was to pass (in 1862) an act prohibiting polygamy in the Territories. This act has been in force—or, rather, in existence—ever since; but has not served to check the degrading practices of Young and his clique, owing chiefly to the difficulty of proving the plural marriages, all evidence of which the perpetrators have always been careful to conceal from the Gentile world. It is this act which has forced the authorities in Utah back upon the Territorial statutes as a means of punishing the crimes of the Mormon leaders, and thereby so badly befogged the *World*.

The New York *Tribune* has the following gossip concerning a well-known public character, of whom the country has heard little or nothing since his ignominious failure to disrupt the Republican party in Massachusetts, some four months ago:

General Butler announced, the other day, while travelling on a Sound steamer, that he favored Speaker Blaine for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency, and meant to do all he could to help him. The report of this sudden change from hostility to admiration, on the part of the late candidate for Governor of Massachusetts toward his old enemy, the Speaker, caused much astonishment among the politicians here. It was related in a circle of New England Congressmen, last evening, and the only explanation hinged on the fact that Butler's marriage to Miss Blaine's advancement was, that the General wants to pay off Senator Wilson for his interference in the Massachusetts canvass. Senator Wilson wants to be Vice President—at least, Butler supposes so—and the General believes that the best way to slip his aspirations in the bush is to set up Blaine as a rival New England candidate.

It may be that this is the true explanation of Butler's cringing attitude toward Blaine; but it is more likely found in the simple fact that Butler is one of those sagacious fighters who know when they are well whipped, and who immediately "accept the situation." He was well-whipped by Blaine in a notable encounter in the House of Representatives last March, and he knows it. It was a repetition of his imbroglio with Grant, with additional emphasis. Whether or not Butler has been eating his humble pie in the profane manner mentioned by the *Tribune*, he has diplomatic tact ready to eat it whenever the opportunity came.

Here is a lesson never to be forgotten by insurance companies in America: It is announced by the Hartford *Courant* that the three insurance companies in that city which have survived the Chicago fire, and are still doing business, have received for premiums during the month of October almost double *the amount obtained in October, 1870, by all the insurance companies*, nine in number, then doing business in Hartford. In addition to which it is stated that the rates of premiums have been increased an average of 25 per cent. Probably the stockholders of these companies will be richer, notwithstanding their severe losses, two years hence, than they would have been without the Chicago fire. Probably these capitalists had their fortunes so largely invested in their insurance stock that it was "neck or nothing" with them, their future progress depending entirely upon the continuance of their business. If so, they may thank fortune for that circumstance, as will many of our Chicago business men, on finding how well it pays to "never say die."

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report to Congress, recommends a thorough revision of the census law of 1850, under which the last three enumerations have been made. Among the faults which require remedy are these: That the existing schedules for industrial and social statistics are far too limited in many respects, and too extensive in a few; that the wages now fixed for enumerators are not adequate to the securing of good men for the work; and, finally and chiefly, that "The act of 1850, while charging important and critical duties upon this department, fails to commit to it that control over its immediate agents in the census which is recognized in every other service known to the law as essential to the satisfactory performance of duty, and even to official responsibility for results."

The Secretary commends highly the labors of General F. A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics (recently promoted to the office of Indian Commissioner), and announces that the full report of the Ninth Census will be out much more promptly and be much better arranged than any of its predecessors.

We rise to reiterate a remark, often made by sagacious newspaper-readers, that one may often find as much news in the advertising columns as in the telegraph. This has been found true in Chicago, where the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE have been read, especially since the fire, with fully as much interest as the news-columns, because they afford a very interesting picture of many phases, otherwise undiscernible, of the reconstruction of Chicago. We find it also true in Davenport. The *Gazette* of that city announces to its readers (doubtless as an advertisement, "for which the editors do not wish to be held responsible") that "The Davenport *Daily Gazette* is now the best medium for obtaining the earliest news throughout large portions of Iowa. Especially is this true *since the destruction of the Chicago journals.*"

Now, who would ever have known that the Chicago journals had been destroyed if he had not read the Davenport advertisements?

The Common Council are about to designate a "corporation newspaper" for the ensuing two years. All the first-class newspapers have declined to compete for the distinction, some considering the compensation insufficient, and others preferring not to have their feet tangled with city printing at any price. Here is a chance for the Council to take a step in the direction of retrenchment. The corporation printing could not possibly be done in a newspaper where it would be less likely to meet the public eye than in the one in which it has been done during the past four years. As all other kinds of experiments have been made with the city printing, why not try for once the experiment of designating the newspaper which will do it for the least money?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The new school-house at Champaign was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss, $10,000.

—George D. Tagcart, an old resident of Peoria, died on the 8th inst. His son was formerly State's Attorney of Peoria.

—The Peoria Common Council are discussing the propriety of licensing the social evil.

—Two old citizens of Washington—Dr. Wood, a well-known physician, and W. M. Holland, who was a gun-repairer for the Indians before they were removed west of the Mississippi—have died recently.

—Joel W. Armstrong, a well-known citizen of LaSalle County, died at his home in Deer Park, on the 2d inst., of typhoid fever.

—Alfred Johnson, a collier, at Petersburg, was killed in a drunken quarrel with George Collenbach, another collier, on the 4th inst.

—The schools of Galesburg are managed by a Board of Education, who are dependent upon the Common Council for funds. A pretty quarrel is now going on between these bodies, and the schools suffer proportionately.

—The mechanics of Ottawa have established a Building and Loaning Association, to which the members pay in a certain amount monthly. The Directors of the association have regular meetings, and allot the moneys received in sums of from $250 to $350 to members who desire to construct houses for themselves.

—Some miscreant has been poisoning cattle belonging to C. F. Parker, near Wyanet. Cattle feeding in a certain pasture have been dying mysteriously for several years, so singularly that Mr. Parker's suspicions were aroused. Recently three died, and he got Dr. Larrimer to examine their stomachs, who found strychnine in them.

Davenport has four tax-payers who pay over $1,000 each.

—The Mississippi River, at Burlington, has not closed, until this year, in November, since 1842.

—Winfield Campbell, a recent temperance-lecturer at Dubuque, is now a bar-keeper in the same place.

—The boilers at Weyerhausen, Scheefer & Co.'s flour-mill, at Coal Valley, exploded on the 6th inst., annihilating the mill, but fortunately killing no one.

WISCONSIN.

A woman named Keulkum was killed by her husband, at Burlington, Racine County, on the 2d inst. The husband, who was a brutal, drunken wretch, has fled.

—Mrs. Van Cott, the Revivalist, is converting the Rhode Damites.

—The La Crosse *Leader* says great activity prevails in the lumbering circles at the present time, and the offices of the loggers are thronged with men seeking employment in the woods this winter. The price of labor averages from $25 to $30 per month. The lumbermen are putting on an unusually large number of men and teams, and are preparing to do a heavy winter's work. With sufficient snow for logging from the 1st of December to the 20th of March, it is estimated that 200,000,000 feet will be put in on Black River, which will be about 100,000,000 more than any previous year. From present prospects the increase on the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Eau Claire Rivers will be from 25 to 50 per cent.

—A construction train ran off the track at Oconto, on the 30th ult., and killed a man named Quirk. He was on a car laden with railroad iron, when he noticed that the cars ahead of the one on which he was standing were running off the track, and, thinking his chances better of than so, jumped to the ground. Before he could make escape, the rails from the car were precipitated upon him, killing him immediately.

—The Watertown *Democrat* reports several cases of small-pox in that city. The Board of Health will take such steps as the public safety may require to prevent the spread of the contagion.

INDIA.

The editor of the Seymour *Times* is the "checkered" man in the State. He is the editor is now in the possession of the prettiest and the smartest daughter in the State, the handsomest and most intelligent wife in the State, the fastest and best horses in the State, the best cow in the State, the best pig in the State, he prints the best paper in the State, and he is the State, and in this state of affairs he is happy."

—The coal miners on Sugar Creek, near Terre Haute, struck for higher wages on Monday, and compelled the proprietors to accede to their demands. The advance is 15 cents per ton.

MICHIGAN.

The jail at Marshall took fire on the 4th instant, and was considerably damaged, although not entirely consumed. Only one prisoner escaped.

—Pentwater has experiences of small-pox.

—On Thursday of last week, James Tuttle, a farmer residing in Elsmere, met with a fatal accident. He was engaged in driving corn-stalks to his barn, when the wagon tipped over, throwing him forcibly to the ground, his head striking against a stone. He was insensible when found, and continued so until his death, twelve hours thereafter. Mr. Tuttle, at the time of his death, was about 60 years of age.

—Grand Rapids is to have a fire-alarm telegraph.

—The case of Coleman *vs.* the Michigan Central Railroad, which has been on trial at Kalamazoo for some time past, has been closed, the jury damaging in $11,000 for the plaintiff. Mrs. Coleman is the plaintiff, and she was so injured by being thrown from the cars that she has been unable to walk for more than three years. When she is moved she has to be lifted on a bed or lounge.

—A most remarkable case of petrifaction is that of the body of a lady well known in Kalamazoo. On attempting to remove the body from the College Cemetery, for interment in Mountain Home Cemetery, the sexton found the coffin so heavy that he had to procure the assistance of a number of men. It was then raised to the surface, but in so doing the coffin was broken, and revealed the marble-like body within. An examination was made, and the features were found to be perfectly preserved; even the petals of flowers upon her breast were marbelized and intact. The folds of her clothing and everything were wonderfully preserved, and the whole body and covering were stone in appearance. It is said the coffin was full of water when opened.

—The Gleason House, at Hillsdale, was burned on the 4th inst.

—Mr. Floris Bancker, a well-to-do farmer at Centreville, killed himself with strychnine on the 5th inst. Cause, domestic difficulties.

—Mr. H. K. Smith, of Cass, states for the following statement: Some eighteen months since the Rev. William Buell, pastor of the Baptist Church of Ada, fell senseless and apparently lifeless to the floor in his room, and for three hours was supposed to be dead. He finally came to, and in two months thereafter his hair changed from a glossy black to a silver gray. His eyelashes and eyebrows also turned white, and in a short time dropped off. Stranger still, the man's hair, eyelashes, and eyebrows have since grown out again in their original black color. The hair commenced to grow back on one side of his head, gradually passing over until this time, when there is but a small spot of gray left.

—Extensive beds of slate has been found in Houghton County, near L'Anse Bay.

—The large hardware store of A. Bits, at Spring Lake, was destroyed by fire, on the 1st inst. Loss, $15,000.

MINNESOTA.

There are three Normal Schools in Minnesota, with an attendance of 1,131 scholars.

—A St. Paul Alderman, Mr. Cummings, has been charged with accepting bribes, and the case is now undergoing investigation.

—Mrs. Monti, the alleged abortionist whose boa-trunks caused Kate Cook's death in St. Paul, has been cast into prison.

—Coal has been discovered at Spring Hill, Stearns County.

—The residence of Captain J. H. Wallingford, at Rochester, was destroyed by fire last week.

—About two years ago, Mr. A. L. Rockwell, of St. Ansgar, mysteriously disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered—suspicion resting upon Mr. L. E. Pearce, now of Grand Meadow. Rockwell, however, has recently returned to his family, having been sojourning in Kansas, and Mr. Pearce is thus relieved of the foul suspicion.

—Miss Mary Etta Crossman and Mr. Stanley M. Phillips were married at Clearwater on the 2nd ult., the friends of the parties assembling at 6 o'clock in the morning from a distance of one to four miles, with thermometer at 15 degrees below zero. The groom gave up his place in the wagon and came in on foot, freezing one ear and the bride declared that pluck was better than cash.

—It is estimated that 400 teams, and between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be sent to the pineries by Stillwater firms this year.

—Bishop Whipple has gone to Cincinnati to attend the wedding of his son, Charles E. Whipple, who is to be married to Miss McLean, daughter of General McLean, of Ohio, and grand-daughter of Chief Justice McLean.

KANSAS.

Sojourner Truth is lecturing at Lawrence.

—Seneca has been out of coal for over two weeks.

—The Marshall county seat question was settled by a second vote a few days ago, Marysville having a majority. Her vote was 1,607, which is pretty good for a small town.

PERSONAL.

There is a report that a marriage between the daughter of Mr. Gladstone and a German gentleman who was the tutor of the Princess Louise has been arranged; and that the Queen had much to do in making up this match.

—A dun-colored dog, with a very anxious look upon his countenance, daily watches the passengers as they alight from the cars at Pinney, Ill. He is thought he expected somebody who never comes. The animal belonged to Mr. Ernest S. Merrill, one of the victims of the Revere disaster, and when young Merrill left home for the last time his dog left him at the depot.

—With reference to the rumors of an assassination plot so industriously circulated by the partizan papers, the name of the person of the Grand Duke of Russia, the Superintendent of the New York police says that he has received no information of any such plot, and that he thinks that the rumors originated with those who are handsomely paid to "create excitement" for a live Barnum, under the authority of the city, as hold themselves bound to keep the public so collected by Mr. Robson to such city organization.

The resolution was adopted.

The Hon. L. L. Bond stated that Mr. Frink be instructed to get up a statement of the liabilities of the association, and what they could be compromised for.

The motion was agreed.

The meeting then adjourned.

RELIEF ITEMS.

The London Corn Trade's Subscription—The New York Chamber of Commerce Subscription $995,093.46—Clothing from the Navy Department.

Messrs. Moreland & Aspinwall, of New York, have transmitted to the Relief and Aid Society the equivalent of the sum of $1,420 15s, subscribed to the relief of the destitute by the London Corn Trade.

Mr. Isaac Low, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, makes the following additional report of receipts from Merchants' Exchange:

The World Company, bill for advertising, given on a contribution box	$306.00
Handyman & Wagner, contribution of the employés of the Evangelical Assoc. Tract Society	22.62
(Texas) for Michigan and Western Relief	2.29
Patrick Playfair, Chairman Missionary Society (Scotland) Relief Fund, through E. D. Morgan & Co., for Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota	5,381 53
Total	$5,822 37
Previously reported	989,493 39
Total by the Chamber of Commerce	$995,093 46

—The Secretary of the Navy has proffered to Senator Ferry of Michigan, a quantity of condemned clothing reported by the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, which would otherwise be sold at auction. Senator Ferry asked him to send his donation to the proper quarters, giving him the address.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Y. M. C. A. Lectures.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have put forth great efforts to secure public entertainment and instruction, and are now able to state that they have made engagements with the following named popular lecturers: Rev. W. H. Murray, for December 22nd; Geo. W. Curtis, Thos. K. Beecher, John B. Gough, Dr. J. G. Holland, and James E. Murdock. They are also in correspondence with other equally well known men. Dates for the Wednesday courses of lectures will be fix, while for a lady and gentleman's tickets, $2.50. They can be obtained at any book store. The Committee have secured the use of Farwell Hall for two lectures. Though unable to attend now, he ceases to be the library.

The Storm on the Lake.

The Captain of the bark Board of Trade tells a rather exciting story of the effects of the cool weather upon himself and his crew. The craft left the dock in this city on Saturday, and was stuck in the wind till Sunday, when they got away with a pleasant south wind. At 5 o'clock that evening it began to snow, and the barometer indicated a norther, which came, sure enough. The sufferings of the men were terrible, the intense cold having fastened their faces, and frozen their hands, so as to bring the blood to the surface. It tells the story of every wave that struck the ship, from right on to Sunday, until she was two feet down by the head. The spirit compass froze, and broke the glass, and added another danger to the terrors of the storm. The vessel was heavy laden with corn, which will be stored till spring. There were about one hundred tons of ice upon her. She is lying at the lighthouse.

Chicago Talent in Iowa.

The people of Davenport, Iowa, are not pressed in favor of the lecturing abilities of Chicago. Jimmy Doyle went down to Davenport, and he says, now and then, he was an orphan, living the life of a gamin, and seriously considering the prospects of becoming respectable. Jimmy then was discovered a forlorn human being into taking him to his farm. Heathen stole the farmer's money in a saving bank, and returned to the city of Davenport, where, in the next place, he had a good room provided for him by the Young Men's Christian Association. The lovely pair attempted burglary on a large scale, and were caught in the act. Hence their removal to the Reform School, and a coolness between them and the people of Davenport.

Announcements.

The ladies of St. John's Church will give a concert at Martine's Hall on Thursday evening.

—Competent girls for housework can always find good situations by applying at the office of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets.

—The noon prayer meeting will be held to-day in the new rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 90 Randolph street. The subject will be the Sunday-School lesson for next Sunday.

—The old Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street has been refurnished and refitted for the congregation of the Church of the Messiah, who will occupy it on Sunday next.

Miscellaneous.

M. De Vivo, agent of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, is in the city.

J. W. Young, son of Brigham, and his family are stopping at the Briggs House.

—The new Metropolis Hotel, at Nos. 481 and 483 Michigan avenue, under the proprietorship of Mr. William Cox, will be opened to the public on next Monday.

—Mr. A. V. Brown, of St. Paul, formerly a resident of this city, has set to work to rebuild his property on Illinois street, destroyed by fire. Messrs. Hoyt, DeCourcy and Fisher are the architects.

—Joseph Pierce, of No. 170 Wilcox avenue, was run over by a Madison street car, yesterday morning, and sustained a fracture of the right thigh. He was conveyed to his home, and the physician who was called in to attend him expressed doubts as to his recovery.

—The friends of Mr. J. W. J. Cutter, of the firm of Cutter & Sprague, will learn with regret that he has met with a serious accident. On Tuesday he slipped down upon the icy sidewalk and broke his leg, the fracture being of such a nature that amputation is considered necessary.

—An alarm was given from Box No. 283, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, for fire in the two-story frame building No. 720 West Lake street, occupied by E. F. Runyan and occupied by W. W. Tousins. The building was damaged to the extent of $300; insured in the State, of Chicago, for $1,000. The occupant's loss in furniture was about $250; not insured. Cause—an overheated furnace.

—The Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations: The Hon. Walter S. Gurney, Irvington, New York, $250; Asa L. Hill, Massachusetts, $25; citizens of West Winfield, Conn., $264.37; Bloomingdale, Ill., $12.62; R. S. Seward, Buffalo, $10; First Presbyterian Church, $230; Mrs. W. W. Farwell, $10; Mrs. W. A. Graves, $20; Mrs. Norris, $7; J. Brinkson, Du Quoin, $17; Thomas Tries, $17; miscellaneous, $10.]

The Methodist Episcopal Church Versus "Gath."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a daily reader of THE TRIBUNE, I was greatly pained and righteously indignant, as, I doubt not, a large number of your readers were, at the obviously personal tattoo of "Gath," your Washington correspondent, in Tuesday's issue, November 28.

If "Gath" had vented his personal pique, or wounded denominational pride, or political failure, by caricaturing Dr. Newman, I should have passed him by in silence. The living can take care of themselves, especially the gentleman above named. But, when he utters a wholesale slander against an entire ecclesiastical organization, and tries to give point to it by belittling the character of the dead, I feel that some one should enter a protest as publicly as the offence was made. The purity of the man, the nobility of his nature, his national reputation for integrity and scholarship, his eminent services among foreign governments, in behalf of the nation, during the dark days of the rebellion, ought to have preserved Dr. McClintock, dead, surely ought to have caused "Gath" to hesitate long before he made an indictment against his relations.

There is a certain old code, for which the presidents of "Gath" in the correspondence referred to

...RY AND COMMERCIAL.

...MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

...e the money markets, both local ... unchanged. Money is ... especially ... governments. Per... ...ly returned from New York ... ...ting there is so much ... to be no prospect of a specu... ...stocks. The Wall street ... disbanded. ... was so dressed in this mar... ...ent between banks at par ... the counter bankers ... discount. ... Prairie State ... savings bank, has ad... ...ty, twenty-five ... County; twenty-five ... Edward's family in Orange ... ...four persons were mur... ...ith an axe; the attempt to ... family in Lawrence ... ...miles from ... butchery of a mother ... an infant daughter near ... ...single individuals; the ... ...of an old farmer in Cass ... ...County; the burning ... bridge in Orange ... ...three lives and ... ...Albany still by ... ...ing of citizens ... ...ed, and beating ... ...by selling ... ...butcher-knife ... ...ent not of it in ... ...law, in ... ...and dozens of a... ...crowned with ... ...Cl... ...would indicate a r... ...of the Revelator o... ...could be assumed for a ... ...nother murder to add ... ...order as remarkable in ... ...it was committed as it ... ...plotting, ...-to-do citizen of Har... ...recently committed in ... ...ings, murders, burglaries, ...ries follow each other in ... ...succession; and ques... ...feel the tremors of fear ...what apparent necessity ...properity. There is certainly ...Edward family in Orange ...four persons were murd... ...ith an axe; the attempt to ...re family in Lawrence

THE DUELLO.

The Burbridge-O'Neal Quarrel--An Appeal to the Code and a Square Back-Down--Full Correspondence of the Belligerents.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 5.

On Saturday last we gave a full and substantially true account of a difficulty which took place between Major General Burbridge and Colonel O'Neal, in Covington, the day before, in which we stated that a duel between the parties was imminent, and, if reports were to be credited, had already been arranged for.

From the ensuing correspondence, which we are permitted to publish by one of the parties directly connected with the case, it will be seen that the hostile meeting was really arranged for, and would have taken place, but for the--however we will let the reader himself decide as to the causes which led one of the sanguinary heroes to abandon the affair. Suffice it to say that the correspondence is spicy and well worth reading, and not of that class usually found in the *Letter Writer's Own Book of the Ladies' Guide*, both of which, though standard works, are unsuited to the exigencies of such times, and, we may add, such heroes.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

I feel justified, from the numerous newspaper accounts of my recent difficulty with Colonel O'Neal, and a popular misapprehension of the facts, to place the following correspondence before the public. S. G. D.

[Copy.]

COLONEL O'NEAL TO GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

General S. G. Burbridge:

SIR: I received a blow from you this morning on the street. I was taken entirely by surprise. Our relations you know well. I now demand satisfaction for the injury you have done me. My love for your family necessarily precludes me from sending you a challenge. It is with you, however, to waive all matters of that sort. You well knew this morning that you were armed and that was not; and our attack was the kind that I would have guarded against from a ruffian, not from a gentleman. Therefore I demand satisfaction. WEBDEN O'NEAL.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE TO COLONEL O'NEAL.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

Colonel Webden O'Neal:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, which was handed me by Colonel C. P. Wilcox. You complain of a "blow" which I gave you on the street this morning, and demand satisfaction for the same. You explain, however, that love for my family precludes you from sending me a "challenge," and add that "it is with you [me] to waive all matters of that sort." You conclude by repeating the demand for satisfaction.

I am at a loss to understand what you mean by asking "satisfaction," and at the same time disclaiming the purpose of challenging me.

I have only to say, sir, that, while I heartily regret the occurrence of this morning, yet if you feel that you require satisfaction, I am ready to afford it to you, and waive all the "family" considerations to which you refer.

I return this by Colonel Wilcox, who informs me that he is authorized by you to receive my answer. I am, sir, S. G. BURBRIDGE.

COLONEL O'NEAL TO GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

General S. G. Burbridge, Covington, Ky.:

SIR: Yours of this date has been handed me by Colonel C. P. Wilcox. It is now left for me to say at what time and place you will render the satisfaction I demand for the insult and injury you inflicted upon me this morning. I am, sir,

WEBDEN O'NEAL.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE TO COLONEL O'NEAL.

Colonel W. O'Neal:

SIR: I have received your communication of this date in reply to mine in answer to a former one from you, also of this date, in which you demand satisfaction for the occurrence of this morning. In reply I have to say that I have placed the matter entirely in the hands of my friend, Colonel W. G. Terrell, who will confer with such friend of yours as you may designate in regard to the time, etc., of the satisfaction you suggest. I am, sir, S. G. BURBRIDGE.

COLONEL O'NEAL TO COLONEL TERRELL.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

Colonel W. G. Terrell:

SIR: A communication from General S. G. Burbridge has this moment been handed to me, informing me that he has placed the matter and difference between him and myself in your hands, and that you will confer with such friends as I may designate. Not having conferred with any friends in regard to their willingness to act in the matter, I will be compelled to ask your indulgence until to-morrow (December 2, 1871), at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time I will designate the friend who will confer with you. Yours, respectfully, WEBDEN O'NEAL.

COLONEL O'NEAL TO COLONEL TERRELL.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 2, 1871.

Colonel W. G. Terrell:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed to you by my friend, Captain J. M. Tisdale, who is authorized by me to confer with you in regard to the matter of difference between General Burbridge and myself. Respectfully, WEBDEN O'NEAL.

COLONEL TERRELL TO COLONEL O'NEAL.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 1, 1871.

Colonel W. O'Neal:

I will meet your friend at the hour you name, at the Clinton Hotel. Respectfully,

W. G. TERRELL.

COLONEL TERRELL TO COLONEL STANSIFER.

SPENCER HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Dec. 1, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have an appointment to meet Colonel O'Neal's friend, at the Clinton House, in Covington, Ky., at 10 a. m. to-day. Please see him for me and say that the publications in the newspapers this morning, in relation to his difficulty with General Burbridge, in my judgment, make it impudent for me to meet him in Covington. I have him come here--Spencer House. Very truly yours, W. G. TERRELL.

To Colonel J. M. Stansifer (present).

CAPTAIN J. M. TISDALE TO COLONEL TERRELL.

COVINGTON, KY., Dec. 2, 1871.

Colonel Terrell, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR: I called at the Clinton Hotel about 10 o'clock this morning to see you. Was informed that you were not in, but that some gentleman was there to represent you, Mat Colonel Stansifer, who handed me your note. Have arranged with him to be at the Sherman's House in Cincinnati to-day at 12 o'clock m. promptly. Respectfully,

J. M. TISDALE.

CAPTAIN TISDALE TO COLONEL TERRELL.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized by Colonel O'Neal to say that if his communication of yesterday was construed into a challenge that the construction is an erroneous one. Respectfully yours,

J. M. TISDALE.

To Colonel W. G. Terrell (present).

COLONEL TERRELL TO CAPTAIN TISDALE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2, 1871.

SIR: Your note in behalf of Colonel O'Neal, just handed me, excites my surprise at its extraordinary character.

If Colonel O'Neal does not mean by his reiterated demand for satisfaction from General Burbridge, for alleged "injury and insult," and his request that General B. should fix the time and place of meeting, what, in the name of all that is reasonable, *did* he mean?

My friend, General Burbridge, construing the demand as its terms manifestly implied, and promptly accepting the same has, much to his personal inconvenience, left the State and is now awaiting my action. Please, therefore, see Colonel O'Neal without delay, and ascertain more precisely the meaning of the words which my friend understands to be a challenge. If his explanation is deemed unsatisfactory, he must, under the inevitable construction which sensible people and men of honor will place upon his conduct. Very respectfully, W. G. TERRELL.

To Captain J. M. Tisdale.

CAPTAIN TISDALE TO COLONEL TERRELL.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1871.

Colonel Terrell:

Your note has just been handed me, and in response I have to say that I am authorized by Colonel O'Neal to say that the object of his communication yesterday was framed upon the fact that General Burbridge had done him an injury, and he desired to know from him if he was willing to render satisfaction for the same. I am also told that he possesses great firmness of purpose and punctuality; that he is always hospitable to his friends and strangers, and that his was a true type of the real old-fashioned New England home--where oft on a winter's evening companies met to while away the hours, with song, story and jokes, and "stories told of many a feat," and songs went round, and also the fine-flavored apples piled high on mammoth dishes, and parched corn, all of which was helped down--not with lemonade--but by copious draughts of cider from huge pitchers standing in the corners of the fireplace warming and waiting to be quaffed. Here on these occasions they kept late hours and ate their late suppers, though, as a rule, they retired and rose early.

What was raised on the farm was there consumed--hay, corn, potatoes, and apples. His orchard often produced 800 to 1,000 barrels of apples. He placed the matter and said that sometimes 80 barrels of cider were put into the cellar for himself and neighbors, and that no cider-making came round again it was all exhausted.

I did not make special inquiry relative to the old man's religion, but from what I have heard I never made any great pretensions to piety. Generous and free in spirit and open and earnest in nature, he was nevertheless, like many other men, born in the habit of expressing himself sometimes in anything but devout language, and old as he is, that habit is still upon him. If, to use a profane word, he makes a man wicked as some say it does, and that "the wicked shall not live out half his days," what an aged old fellow Mr. G. would have been if he had lived a life of piety.

His father lived to see his 97th birthday and his mother died a year or two younger. One of his brothers died at the same age as his father--97; and one sister is now living, and she still living at a great age; and stranger still, he chose a companion who also lived to be 97, bore him eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity, of whom eight are still living. "Hand in hand with lingering steps and slow," this aged couple walked in wedlock between three and four-score years. Their eldest child, a daughter, is 81 years old, has ten children all healthy and wealthy, and are counted among our most substantial citizens both in body and mind.

Mr. Goodridge's progeny who are still living is as follows: Children, 81; grand-children, 267; great-grand-children, 108. The number of great-great-grand-children I have not been able to obtain, but of these there are quite a number. I have seen four or five of them which were very healthy, active children. But perhaps the most extraordinary fact of all is this, that one of Mr. Goodridge's grand-daughters, to cheer her grandfather declining years, presented him with four great-grand-children at one birth.

THE ENGLISH WHIPPING-POST.

Flogging Prisoners at Newgate Prison.

From the London Echo, Nov. 18.

Foggy, windy, outside Newgate's dingy stone walls, and within darkness, fog, and gas-lights fighting for the supremacy, light being decidedly in the minority. There was evidently something important on the way, for the solid waiters seemed slightly excited, a wretched tinkling bell kept giving tongue, and two or three big-ledger-like books of manuscript books upon the city crime--were carried about; but 10 o'clock arriving brought with it Mr. Sheriff Bennet and Under-Sheriffs Beard and Crosley, with whom a dozen people--representatives of the press, the Governor, Mr. Jonas, and the surgeon. The latter was the only one who was waiting in a cold, dim, stone-paved room, into which the cold morning light filtered through iron gratings. On one side stood a black set of old-looking stocks, with holes for wrists, the bottom being an enclosed box. There was no delay; Mr. Sheriff Bennet stood watch in hand; close to him a stoutish, short, gray man, in what is known as a Cardigan jacket, and two warders ushered in the first prisoner, Bernard Regan, a stout, muscular young fellow, with a low type of countenance, guilty of helping to inveigle a man up a court, where the poor wretch was nearly kicked to death, robbed, and left with one eye hanging out upon his cheek. Bernard Regan is to receive thirty lashes, seven years' penal servitude, and seven years' police supervision. The warders assisted him to prepare. There is a good deal of the wild beast about his aspect, but he takes all very coolly, and in a few seconds the cross arms of the stocks have been opened and closed upon his wrists, and the box-like lower part has gaped and admitted him. An ugly affair this whipping-post-stocks, or whatever it may be termed--and the culprit presented a disappearance reminding one something of a grotesque initial T, his arms being stretched out to their fullest extent and bending flush with the wood, whose padded holes closely confine the wrist. The lower box-like portion, too, is peculiar, reaching, as it does, waist high, and, when closed, completely shutting from sight the lower portions of the man's body. Now Calcraft steps forward, armed with a whip, whose handle is a gouge of feeling, and whose thongs--nine--are of stout whipcord.

"Lash!" There is a slight hissing through the air, and the thongs fall with a dull pat upon the naked flesh from the right shoulder diagonally across to the waist. The man winces slightly, but bears it without a murmur. Lash! Lash! slowly and regularly, and, after the first three or four, thin red lines streak the prisoner's back, but no blood. The lash fall on slowly and regularly, but no cry escapes the man until the twelfth, when he begins to writhe a little and utters a suppressed "Oh!" The skin now grows turio-ashy red, and the thin streaked across run one into the other, till, by the time twenty lashes had been administered, a broad scarlet band, like a heraldic bar sinister, marked the ruffian's back, and uttered a full "Oh!" half sigh, half groan, at every blow--blows administered with the greatest of coolness by Calcraft.

"Flog fairly," exclaimed the prisoner at last, evidently asking for a distribution of the lashes over a wider surface; but they fell in the same regularly cold manner steadily to the thirtieth, when the man was cast loose, and the blood ready to start through the bruised skin; but not a wound or gaping vessels and piling lumber. He was one day taken home with a broken leg, and the messenger who went ahead to notify his wife encountered another messenger coming to tell the husband that the wife was dead. She had been in ill-health since the death of the daughter, and had fallen from her chair and died in some sort of fit. Left a widower with two children, the unfortunate man sent one of them, a girl twenty-13 years old, to his sister's, at the Rochester settlement, Clinton County, and James, still older went to Muskegon to work in a saw-mill. A year ago last August James disappeared under circumstances leading to the belief that he had committed suicide, and has not been heard of since. In September last the father, who had left Clinton, County to take up a residence at Nunica, Kent County, was taken ill of erysipelas and died in twenty-four hours after. Since then the old man has been living near Holly.

So far as the old crone's curse has had anything to do with the fates of the family everybody is left free to judge for himself. The dates and names were taken from papers in possession of Eggerman, who is intelligent and honest, and no more likes grave jokes himself that he would not feel like giving circulation to a falsehood.

A FATED FAMILY.

The Curse of an Old Crone, and What Came of it.

From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 4.

Friday evening, a sickly-looking man, pale and weak, with scarcely voice enough left to make himself heard two feet away, called at the Central Station and asked for lodgings, giving his name as Eggerman.

He was in and out several times Saturday, and during the afternoon secured a ride with a farmer who was going to Dearborn, where the man has a relative. When asked his errand, he stated that nothing ailed him--that is, no disease. He said that he felt just as well as he ever did, having no pain, but that for two years he had been going down hill every day, and the half a dozen doctors whom he had consulted could do him no good. No one could ever name his disease, excepting to call it a gradual wasting away. The man had a curious story to relate by way of explaining his condition, physically and financially.

He stated that about six years ago, while living in Bengal Township, Clinton County, surrounded by a family consisting of wife and five children, an old crone, gray-headed and almost toothless, came along one evening and asked for lodgings, Eggerman had friends staying at his house, and there was no room for the old woman. She was offered a bite to eat, but got angry and refused it, declaring that if she was not given a bed, she would leave her curse with the family. A hale and hearty man, the farmer laughed at her, and she plodded off, staying at a house a mile away. A week from that day, a son 2 years old was thrown from a horse which he was riding, and so injured internally that his death occurred three days after. No one thought of the old woman in connection with the accident until the family with whom she had stopped called and made known the fact that she had predicted the death of Eggerman's family for being so inhospitable as to refuse her a bed. The accident to the boy was in February, and in April the eldest daughter died of spinal disease near Alma, Gratiot County. A month later he was so mangled by a falling tree that he lived but a fortnight.

Having a chance to sell out he removed to Flint, and for a few months kept a saloon and eating house there. While there a daughter 11 years old was taken sick and died. Eggerman then removed to Bay City, and for a year was foreman of a gang of men who built a long bridge. In loading vessels and piling lumber. He was one day taken home with a broken leg, and the messenger who went ahead to notify his wife encountered another messenger coming to tell the husband that the wife was dead. She had been in ill-health since the death of the daughter, and had fallen from her chair and died in some sort of fit. Left a widower with two children, the unfortunate man sent one of them, a girl twenty-13 years old, to his sister's, at the Rochester settlement, Clinton County, and James, still older went to Muskegon to work in a saw-mill. A year ago last August James disappeared under circumstances leading to the belief that he had committed suicide, and has not been heard of since. In September last the father, who had left Clinton, County to take up a residence at Nunica, Kent County, was taken ill of erysipelas and died in twenty-four hours after. Since then the old man has been living near Holly.

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The Tichborne Case. Examination of Witnesses for the Claimant.

The Tichborne Baronetcy case was resumed on November 14, when additional evidence of identification was called on the side of the claimant. The witnesses were Captain Jacob Sankey; R. A., who knew Roger Tichborne when he was quartered at Clonmel; Mr. James Holmes, formerly a private in the Sixth Dragoon Guards; Mr. Henry Macculloch, band-master of the regiment; Dr. David Laslie, who often dined with Tichborne when he was in the army; Patrick Barry, who was once in the Carabineers; Mr. R. B. Cohen, who had frequent opportunities of seeing Tichborne when a Cornet in the dragoons; Mr. J. F. Lindor, who had been farrier in the G Troop of the regiment; Mr. J. Marks, also of the Carabineers; Martin Burke, a commissionaire; Mr. Timothy Marks, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers; Arvil Mr. M. Powell, formerly Roger Tichborne's music-master. On the following day the witnesses called were Mrs. Ann Noble, wife of the farm bailiff at Tichborne; Mr. Henry Noble, her husband; Rev. Thomas Meyrick, a Catholic priest in Bristol, who had known Roger Tichborne many years ago, and was with him at Stonyhurst; Mrs. Eleanor Smith, whose late husband was bailiff to a former Baronet; Mr. James Howleston, who had been acquainted with Roger in his earlier years; Mr. William Bailey, landlord of the Anchor Inn at Rockley. The whole of these swore positively to the identification of the claimant as Roger Tichborne. During the day, in answer to a question from the Judge, Sergeant Ballantine said he could not say when this case of witnesses would be exhausted. It was impossible for him to limit his case, and as long as he has respectable witnesses as to identity he was bound to call them.

"Then," said the Lord Chief Justice, "you have no idea when your case will end."

"Not the least," replied the learned Sergeant.

How a Man Was Affected by a Grain of Strychnine.

A man in Harrisburg recently attempted to commit suicide by taking a grain of strychnine. The skill of his physician having saved his life, he narrates his experience for the benefit of science. He says:

"In the course of five minutes I began to feel slight cramps in the calves of my legs. The cramps increased in intensity, and extended to the feet and thighs, causing the most intense pain. I attempted to rise from the chair, but fell to the floor with convulsions in the lower extremities. Unsuccessful attempts were made to bathe my feet in hot water, each effort to raise me bringing on a violent paroxysm, in the last one of which I thought my jaws had become unhinged. I was now perfectly paralyzed from the hips down, and suffering the most excruciating pains, which began to extend upward; the muscles of the shoulders and neck soon being considerably convulsed; the forearms still being free from pain.

"I now prepared for the final struggle, which I knew must be near at hand, as I had become rigid from the neck down, save the forearm. The convulsions of the muscles were becoming fearful, and the cramps began to enslave. My hands were drawn in to my sides, with the fingers drawn apart, and slightly bowed, and the jaws became rigid. The muscles of the face were drawn from my power, and fixed immovably, with only my feet and head touching anything. I became unconscious of everything except my pain, agony, which was now beyond all description. I could feel my heart fluttering, and my brain beating and throbbing with irregular motion, as though at every beat it would burst from its confinement. Every joint was locked, and every drop of blood seemed stagnated. I remember thinking it could not be long thus, when I must have lost consciousness.

"I remember nothing more until I felt a sensation of relief, as though the garments were being drawn back. Those terrible cramps seemed to be descending towards my lower limbs. A feeling of relief stole over me, and I began to be again conscious.

"From that time I resumed consciousness, when I was entirely free from cramp, with the exception of a little in the feet. I had but one attack of cramps afterward, which was immediately relieved by a dose administered by my wife--the doctor having left for a short time. From that time I felt that the poison was completely neutralized."

He is not likely to try strychnine again.

—Miss Nellie Grant will not enter society this winter, but her cousin, Miss Maggie Dent, is to make her *début*, and will have a party given her at the White House.

TO RENT.

CORNER STORE FOR RENT.

Brick Block, northeast corner State st. and Eldridge court, 22x80. Possession January 1. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

OFFICES TO RENT

In new brick building adjoining Madison-st. Bridge. Rent low. Immediate possession.

NORTON & CO.

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Weekly Tribune.

Wanted---Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.

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STATIONERY.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK!

1,000 kits, 18 lbs. each, big, fat, new and large Family Mackerel, and at $1 to $1.50 per kit. SQUIRE, 211 Michigan-av., north of Congress-st.

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The proof that Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss will cure Rupture is the testimony of those who have worn them and been cured. In use now over 12 years and has cured thousands of cases. These and all kind of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for deformities, etc., accurately fitted by MARSH & BOYLES, Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-st.

STORAGE.

THORNE & CO., Ham and Storage Warehouse, UNION STOCK YARDS.

☞ Liberal advances made on provisions in store.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, FREIGHT OFFICE, NOTICE.

On and after date Freight will be delivered by this Company at Van Buren-st. in place of Hoak's Packing House.

H. D. REID, Local Freight Agent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

Hard Wood Lumber.

OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY

Have removed their stock of lumber from 70 South Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts., and have now on hand a full stock of all kinds of hard wood lumber, including Shortsic, oak, ash, whitewood, hickory and elm. Bills cut to order. P. H. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

Floors that Wont Burn!

MADE OF MARBLE, WHITE & BLACK,

By GEO. BARNEY, SWANTON, Vt.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

WATER AT LAST.

The Bethesda Mineral Springs, Of Waukesha, Wis., are running again at 70 Wabash-av., formerly in the Tribune Building. Dunbar's wonderful discovery, the virtues of which so many have been inquiring about since the great conflagration. All can now be supplied.

SHOW CASES.

Those now saleable designs, superior to all others, for sale or circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LEOPOLD KUH & CO., Manufacturers of, and Jobbers in Woollen Tailor Trimmings, Etc., 170 MICHIGAN-AV., (BETWEEN ADAMS AND JACKSON-STS.)

We take pleasure in announce to our patrons, and the trade in general, that we have removed to our spacious brick store, 170 Michigan-av., where, with our manufacturing department in complete order, are ready to fill all orders promptly.

REMOVAL.

SIMON MEYER, STRAUSS & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS, AND JOBBERS IN WOOLLENS,

have removed to their NEW BRICK STORE, 172 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Having had a full force of Cutters employed for the past six weeks, we have now on hand (and are daily receiving from our workmen) a fair assortment of Clothing, all of our manufacture, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the trade generally.

ALLEN & MACKEY HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, Cor. State and Monroe.

Robert T. Lincoln has removed his Law Office to 16 Congress-st.

HOTELS.

Clifton House, NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

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The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

CITY HOTEL, Corner Sixteenth and State-sts., in the NEW BRICK HOTEL, with all modern improvements, where we have first-class accommodations for ONE HUNDRED guests.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

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Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

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A full stock of every description of Weather Strips always on hand. Trade supplied at low rates. Send for circulars and price list.

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The Easter term commences January 2, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's house, and offers every advantage for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. Reference: Gov. Cushman, Gov. Stearns, Gen. Sherman, S. H. Kerfoot, and other patrons.

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ÆTNA Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000--Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

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This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS, Office, 545 Wabash-av., 42 South Canal-st. Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.

Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,627,600.00.

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IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Co., OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER $8,000,000 GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

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NORWICH Fire Insurance Comp'y.

Parties having claims against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company are requested to present the same adjusted, and such as desire can receive their pro rata share of the assets of said company by applying to the undersigned, at the office of Higgins, Sweet & Quigg, 87 Wabash-av., upstairs, for a few days from date hereof.

Dec. 6. J. H. WATTLES, Secty.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

The following telegram was received at the Agency Office of the Occidental Insurance Company in this city to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1871.

A. G. Stiles, Esq., care A. C. Gaccanbaum, No. 46 West Randolph-st.:

Doing no business; entire assessment delinquent to day; cannot pay; will close up without delay; will have to liquidate under receiver.

H. K. JEWETT, Acting President.

R. ROTHSHILD, Secretary.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO.

All parties that received loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not offer their loss are requested to call at the room for cancellation.

JAMES LONG, Receiver. Room 1, 13 South Canal-st.

LAMAR, OF CHICAGO,

We will furnish to policy-holders the names of responsible stockholders, and whereabouts of the cash assets of this company. Claims corrected.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Don't Settle

with San Francisco Insurance Companies without seeing us. We have the best relations in relation to these companies. Those who have consulted me upon the subject will bring forward policies. I am now ready to proceed.

J. C. ROBINSON. 318 Twenty second-st., 116 Archer-av.

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I will buy the claims of parties having settled at 25. Also, certificates of four, eight, and twenty months.

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Policies wanted for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

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We can collect to advantage $50,000 to $100,000 of claims on this company.

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Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

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GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle.

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition. Pistol Cartridges. Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse. A general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunmaterial Rods, Reels, Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Gen. T. Abbey's celebrated Gold Medal Rifle Cartridges.

All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

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Less expensive, and, of course, less extensive than the popular "New Method for Reed Organs," this book contains a sufficiency of pleasing, easily progressive exercises and tunes for the use of amateurs who wish to learn "without a master," and for all who wish to "go a little way."

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A new book which will be a most acceptable HOLIDAY PRESENT,

And is indeed a Treasure, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Pianoforte or Reed Organ.

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Patent Continuous Roofing Pl

Bright Tin and Leaded Plate.

ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF.

Rolls Two Hundred Feet Long---Widths 14, 20, 28, 30, and 40 inches--Thicknesses, IC, IX, IXX.

This truly perfect Roofing Plate is fast taking the place of all other ma

It has many advantages which are apparent only to those who have fairly and tested it. It is superior to the ordinary Roofing Tin in both the QUALI the iron and in the COATING of its surface. THE SEAMS ARE ABSOLU IMPERVIOUS. The Roll, throughout its entire length, is PERFE STRAIGHT. Over four thousand ROOFS alone were covered with it last yea the demand has always exceeded the supply. It is particularly adapted, as for the roofing of private residences, but for the covering of depots, ware bridges, cars, and coping of walls, and for the lining of walls, with a v keeping out the dampness. Those who are using it will not go back to ordinary sheets. Any width and length can be imported to order.

IT IS ENTIRELY FIRE-PROO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired receive the germs of the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will act upon the liver, and cause it to throw off all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the latter are weak, and require strengthening and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to the bile it comprises, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the final process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment has been completed, and the remedy has entered the most sanguine expectations of its inventor, send everywhere. Manufactory, 26 Mason Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world--perfect--harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. Batchelor's splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 81 Bond-st., New York.

"Prepare for the Uniform."

Robert should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Sizes an experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as the very safest, sale and most certain. Be sure and ask your druggist and buy only of respectable houses.

HENRY BOKER & CO., Jr., Sole Agents, 46 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1926.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars, their stock is large and fresh, and they are offering them at the lowest possible cash prices. Among the brands are some of the most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Those in want will find it to their advantage to call. The following brands are among those which they have for sale:

La Antiquedad.	Partagas.
La Flor de Isabel.	Cabanas.
La Flor de Cano.	Bock.
Principe.	Bernardo.
Regalia.	Henry Clay.
Agentes de Ore.	Diamond.
Conchas.	Trabuco.
Perfecto.	Bouquet.
Regalia.	La Reserva.
Cazadores.	Regalia Universal.
Londres.	Regalia.
Marina.	Bouquet.

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1, 1871.